The New-York Times.

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FRANCE REORGANIZING

M. Thiers Elected Temporary Executive by the National Assembly.

He Announces His Intention to Appear With His Ministers Today.

Prompt Recognition of the New Government by England, Austria and Italy.

Protest Against the Separation of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Assembly Not Disposed to Meet the Question.

Declaration from the Paris Delegation.

It Will Withdraw if the Assembly Consents to Dismemberment.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Protest Against the Separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France—The Question Must be Acted Upon—Thiers Made Chief Executive—Consequent Recognition of the Government by the English, Austrian and Italian Representatives.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—In the National Assembly, today, M. KELLER presented a declaration bearing the signatures of the Deputies of the Haut and Bas Rhin, the Meurthe, and the Moselle, protesting on behalf of the inhabitants of those departments against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France.

The proposal of M. KELLER was referred to a committee, who subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the populations of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of M. KELLER be spread upon the records of the Assembly and referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia.

The Assembly then conferred the Executive power of the Government upon M. THIERS.

M. KELLER, in a speech, adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine.

A majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but M. THIERS strongly insisted upon its immediate consideration, saying, "The Chamber must on its own responsibility clearly declare its wishes upon this question.

The Chamber went into Committee on the motion of M. Keller, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the National Assembly today the President, M. GREVY, read a letter from M. THIERS, announcing his appearance with the new Ministers in the Assembly on Sunday.

M. ROCHEFORT protested against the display of military forces around the Chamber during the discussion upon the declaration of M. KELLER in Committee yesterday.

Gens. CHANZY and BILLOT each declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted.

The number of Deputies in attendance today exceeds 600.

RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly, yesterday, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited M. THIERS and recognized the French Government.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord LYONS telegraphs to the Foreign Department that the French Assembly, having voted almost unanimously the appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive, pending the decision of France upon definitive institutions, he has announced verbally to M. THIERS the recognition of the Government by England.

POLICY OF THE PARIS DELEGATION.

PARIS, Feb. 16, via LONDON, Feb. 18.—The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to the dismemberment, the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

Our Government Notified of Thiers' Election—Favre to Continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary FISH received, this afternoon, the following important dispatch, by cable:

M. THIERS has this moment been chosen by the National Assembly Chief Du Pouvoir Executif De La Republic Française, with power to use his Council, over which he will preside. M. JULES FAVRE will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs. READ, Consul-General.

France Must Not Elect an Orleanist to the Presidency—A German Opinion.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The *North German Gazette* of today says the election of an Orleanist to the Presidency of the Republic would imply a speedy renewal of anarchy in France, and prevent reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being the sworn enemies of Germany.

PARIS.

New Issue of Notes by the Bank of France—Frederick William Opposed to the Grand Entry of Paris—No Gas Yet—The National Guard to be Put to Work.

PARIS, Feb. 18, via LONDON, Feb. 18.—Notes of the Bank of France for twenty francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for twenty-five francs are to be withdrawn.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have returned to Paris.

The German Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German Army into this city.

Coals are arriving plentifully, but there is yet no gas.

M. ROTHSCHILD goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for the contributions of food made by the former city.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Versailles, 17th, says the destruction of the heavy guns of the forts is in progress. The drawing of the mines has been completed.

The Paris Government intends to stop the pay of the National Guards and their wives, and to provide them with work in its stead.

A million shells and a quarter of a million of *mitrailleuse* balls have been manufactured in Paris since the 19th of September.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Demands of the Prussians on Sedan—A Loan of 210,000 Francs Contracted by the Municipality.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Lille says the Prussians have made a demand for the taxes assessed on the City of Sedan for the last quarter of 1870. The municipality only acceded to threats, and were obliged to contract a loan of 210,000 francs to satisfy the demand.

The Twenty-Second French Army Corps—Small-Pox in the North of France—Aid from America—Ten Thousand Dollars from San Francisco.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A letter from Dunkirk dated the 16th, says the Twenty-second French Army Corps has passed there, and will embark by sea for Bordeaux.

The small-pox is raging in the north of France, and is especially violent at Lille.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman Committee of French Relief:

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, having appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of the suffering French people, I have now to inform you that I have sent a telegraphic transfer through the Bank of California for $10,000 in gold, as the amount thus far collected from our citizens, and request that you will have the sum invested in food, and forwarded by the Government vessel for distribution in France. On behalf of the Committee, I would ask that your agents in France be informed that California sympathizes earnestly with the sufferings of the people, and would have made direct shipments to them, but believed that through your organization large and more speedy relief will be afforded.

C. ADOLPH LOW.
Chairman French Relief Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

C. Adolph Low, Chairman French Relief Committee, San Francisco, Cal.:

New-York sends her thanks to San Francisco for her prompt and generous contribution. Your noble State is never backward in works of mercy and humanity.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
Chairman New-York Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Bills in the Senate—A Canadian Annexation Scheme Showing Itself—The North-west Boundary—Mr. McGarrahan's Claim—Weekly Treasury Statement—Nominations and Confirmations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate, today, the consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was continued. Several amendments of minor importance were proposed and acted on. The bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole. Several of the amendments made in Committee were reserved for separate votes in the Senate, among which was the amendment relating to pardons in the Court of Claims, reserved at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS; the salaries of United States Judges, by the desire of Mr. CONKLING, and the proposition to sell some of the public reservations in this city to defray the cost of establishing a public park, on the wish of Mr. HARLAN. The action of the Committee otherwise was concurred in. The first question to come before the Senate was the question of pardons, as stated in these dispatches yesterday. It was debated over again, the discussion being similar to that of yesterday, till half past four, when the Senate adjourned without concluding its action. So the bill is the order for Monday again.

THE OBSTRUCTING BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. SHERMAN endeavored, in the morning hour, to have the Senate take up the bill to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase the height of its bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati. Mr. SCOTT opposed, unless the proviso should be made that the Government should reimburse the Company for the extra cost. The bill was finally taken up just as the morning hour expired, and immediately gave place to the Appropriation bill.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION AND THE COMMISSION.

Mr. HOWARD, in the Senate, proposed a rather long resolution this morning, relative to the Joint High Commission, declaring in effect that there could be no permanent peace with England till she relinquished her power on this continent. This is the inception of the plan to negotiate for all the possessions of Great Britain in North America, so grandly trumpeted by one or two of your contemporaries. The indorsement which is claimed for the scheme should, without doubt, be extended to the Irish exiles. It cannot be supposed that the Senate of the United States can be drawn into an action such as Mr. HOWARD proposes, to embarrass the settlement of pending difficulties with Great Britain.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House today passed the Army Appropriation bill, and also the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment by the President of a Commission to survey the north-western boundary from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and appropriating $100,000 to pay their expenses. The sum total of the Army Appropriation bill was increased by amendments by the sum of $395,000.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

MCGARRAHAN came uppermost in the House today, the report of the Judiciary Committee being the special order for the day. A long debate followed. Messrs. Peters, Loughridge, Kellogg and Kerr opposing, McGarrahan, Butler, Beck, Eldridge and Cook favoring his claim, and Mr. HOTCHKISS advocating the right of the Government over both contestants. The debate was confined wholly to the legal aspect of the case, and did not bring in the Cox imbroglio of last Fall, except very incidentally. Finally the previous question was ordered on the two reports, and the House adjourned. It is impossible to say how it will result.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

C. C. Bryan, Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California; Capt. Charles W. Pickering, on the retired list in the navy, to be Commodore on the retired list; Lieut. Travers H. Sheppard, U. S. N., to be Lieutenant-Commodore on the retired list.

Postmasters—Robert C. Taylor, Indiana, Penn.; Noah L. Cloud, Bainbridge, Ga.; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; J. B. Hallock, Middletown, N. Y.; Francis Brooks, Defiance, Ohio; T. Shurtz, Marshalltown, Iowa; E. L. Little, Independence, Iowa; N. S. Falls, Thomaston, Me.; E. Rowell, Hallowell, Me.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Edward W. Freeman, at Kokomo, Ind.; Jas. H. Felter, at Peru, Ind.; Edward Sorin, at Notre Dame, Ind.; Theodore L. Reynolds, at St. Joseph, Mich.; Hiram B. Fargo, at Greenville, Mich.; James T. C. Cook, at Bennington, Vt.; Justin W. Moody, at Waterbury, Vt.; John T. McNeely, at Petersburg, Ill.

Miscellaneous—Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; Joseph P. Root, Envoy Extraordinary to Chili; R. H. Isabel, Pension Agent at New-Orleans; Leander M. Drury, Pension Agent at Canandaigua, N. Y.; Henry Rives, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Virginia; Edward P. Smith, Agent for the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi; John M. McKenney, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida; E. C. Byam, Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer in the Navy at Mare Island, California; Henry Huben, Consul at Guatemala.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today, were—Currency	$19,186,000
Gold	99,843,000
Certificates	31,220,000
The receipts of fractional currency for the week	961,000
Shipments of notes	747,738
Shipments of fractional currency	673,227
Held for national bank circulation	351,253,000
Held for public deposits	15,919,500
Mutilated notes burned	523,785
Bank currency issued therefor	432,990
Total amount issued therefor	3,662,728
Outstanding circulation	308,585,728
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	649,100

The Treasury Department will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next, at noon, in order to give the employes an opportunity to participate in the carnival exercise. On Wednesday, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, the Departments will be closed all day.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S RESIDENCE.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON has rented the elegant residence of FRANKLIN PHELP, on Franklin-square, for the use of the British Commissioners, who are expected to arrive here on Friday.

THE TENNESSEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Directions to the Officers to Obey the Commission in All Things—List of Naval Vessels in Dominican Waters—No Tidings Yet from the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In response to the resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER and adopted by the Senate on the 15th inst., the Secretary of the Navy today transmitted to that body a copy of the instructions to the Commander of the *Tennessee*, dated Jan. 13, 1871, and a list of the naval vessels, with their armaments, which have been, from time to time since the commencement of the recent negotiations with the Republic of Dominica, in the waters of the Island San Domingo. After quoting the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of San Domingo Commissioners, and stating that the President had appointed the same, and given orders for their conveyance in a naval vessel, the instructions read as follows:

The Department expects you to be ready to proceed to sea with the *Tennessee* under your command, on Monday next, the 16th inst., without fail, having meanwhile or on that day received on board the Commissioners and their suite, you will carry them with all practicable dispatch to Samana Bay or such other port in San Domingo as they may desire to visit. You will put the ship, her accommodations and her movements at the disposal of the Commissioners, taking her to such ports within or without San Domingo as they may desire to visit, observing, however, the necessary regard to her safety which a prudent Commander must always exercise. You will remain with the Commissioners, at their disposal, as aforesaid, until they desire you to return to this country, when you will make all dispatch to New-York or such other port in the United States as they may desire to be landed at, and report your arrival by telegraph and otherwise, as usual, to the Department. The names of the Commissioners and of their suite will be furnished you as soon as practicable. The whole party will number not more than sixteen persons, of whom the Commissioners and their Secretary and such others as they designate will be accommodated in the cabin to the extent of its capacity, and the others in the ward-room or other officers' mess. In this matter, as well as in others affecting the comfort or convenience of the Commissioners, you will please consult these gentlemen, and conform as far as possible to their wishes.

All the expenses of the Commissioners and their attendants will be paid by the Pay-master of the ship on your order, and charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses of the navy. The expenses of other persons, not the Commissioners, or belonging to their suite, must be arranged by themselves.

The Department wishes you an agreeable cruise, and confides to your discretion to accomplish its object satisfactorily."

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. WM. G. TEMPLE, commanding U. S. S. S. *Tennessee*, Navy-yard, New-York.

The following is the list of vessels above referred to: The *Severn, Congress, Nantasket, Swatara, Yantic, Dictator, Saugus, Terror, Albany, Nipsic, Seminole* and *Tennessee.*

Of the above-named vessels, as far as known to the Department, there are now in the waters of San Domingo only the *Congress*, the *Nantasket*, and the *Yantic* and the *Tennessee*, carrying respectively sixteen, seven, three and twenty-three guns.

No news has yet been received at the Executive Mansion or at the Navy Department respecting the steamer *Tennessee.*

A Bark Thirteen Days from Hayti—No News of the Tennessee.

The bark *Trait d'Union*, of Turk's Island, from Port-au-Prince, via Miragoane, thirteen days, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that at the time of sailing nothing had been heard of the *Tennessee.*

THE TURF.

Betting on the Belmont, Kenner and Ladies' Stakes.

The betting is already becoming quite brisk on some of the events of the coming season, and the quotations can be given on the presumed chances of the colts and fillies in the Belmont, Kenner and Ladies' Stakes. In the betting which is conducted on the English system, *Harry Bassett* is the favorite for the Belmont and Kenner Stakes, and *Madame Dudley* for the Ladies' Stakes. The betting against the different horses is as follows:

Name.	Kenner.	Belmont.	Ladies.
Harry Bassett	6 to 1	5 to 1	....
Mary Louise	8 to 1	7 to 1	6 to 1
By the Sea	9 to 1	10 to 1	....
Mary Clarke	10 to 1	10 to 1	10 to 1
Rattan	15 to 1	15 to 1	20 to 1
Eolus	20 to 1	20 to 1	....
Eupress	20 to 1	....	....
Stockwood	20 to 1	20 to 1	....
Lord Byron	25 to 1	....	....
Edwin	25 to 1	....	....
Fanchon	25 to 1	....	15 to 1
Aureola	25 to 1	25 to 1	25 to 1
Hilderic	25 to 1	25 to 1	....
The Earl	30 to 1	25 to 1	....
Barbarian	30 to 1	30 to 1	....
Abd-el Koree	30 to 1	....	....
Nellie Ransom	30 to 1	....	....
Joe Elliott	30 to 1	....	....
Wine Sop	35 to 1	....	20 to 1
John Merryman	35 to 1	35 to 1	....
Bessie Woodville	40 to 1	45 to 1	....
Mignonette	45 to 1	45 to 1	....
Monarchist	....	15 to 1	....
Bingaman	....	20 to 1	....
Elsie	....	20 to 1	12 to 1
Breckinridge Colt	....	30 to 1	....
Madame Dudley	....	....	5 to 1
Hollywood	....	....	8 to 1
Asteroid Filly	....	....	25 to 1
Leamington Filly	....	....	30 to 1
Engineer Filly	....	....	25 to 1

The Portland Divorce Case—The Question of Board for Mrs. Miller and the Children.

From the Portland Argus, Feb. 17.

Mr. A. A. STROUT made a motion before Judge WALTON, yesterday, for an order to secure the board of Mrs. MILLER and the children, until further proceedings shall have been had in relation to this case. The attorneys for the defendant did not raise any serious objections to the motion, and the only question was, "how much money per week would be necessary for the board of Mrs. MILLER and the children, including washing." The Judge made some inquiries of those present about the price of board in this city, and after hearing the testimony, he thought $20 per week would be amply sufficient, but in case of sickness he did not know but the sum ought to be increased. He did not think much of families boarding at a hotel, and remarked that a boarding-house of respectable character, either in this city, Bangor or Ellsworth, might be found. He favored this city as the place where she ought to reside, so that the father can have the privilege of visiting his children. It is now about seven months since he had seen them. The Judge did not think it proper for her to live out of the jurisdiction of this State, believing the laws of Maine better than those of New-York touching these matters. Mrs. MILLER is to be consulted as to her choice of a boarding-house in this State.

It was stated on the part of Mr. MILLER, that it might be best for the mother and children to remove back into the house she occupied before she left the city, as it remained just as it was when she occupied it. Mr. MILLER would support her there in case she should elect to remove into it. But this proposition did not seem to meet with much favor. After she has been consulted in relation to the matter, some place will be agreed upon, and the $20 per week will be paid by Mr. MILLER.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Threats of Martial Law and Bloodshed in Arkansas.

Highway Robbery and Fatal Affrays in Ohio.

Female Suffragists Respectfully Bowed Out of the Missouri Senate.

Serious Illness of Senator Sumner at Washington.

A Church Demolished by a High Wind Near Chicago.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

England's Course Criticised in Her House of Commons—The Spanish Elections—Cuba and Porto Rico to be Represented in the Cortes.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The debate in the House of Commons last night became general. The pervading tone was that England's weak hesitancy had lost her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence.

Mr. GLADSTONE recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which, he said, had been fruitlessly made to depend upon Lord LYONS' withdrawal. He (GLADSTONE) believed that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself.

The subject here dropped, and a discussion ensued upon the naval administration, during which Mr. GLADSTONE again addressed the House in defense of the Admiralty, asserting that during Mr. CHILDERS' administration nearly two millions of taxation were saved to the country, whose maratime supremacy was at the same time assured.

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Spanish elections are to be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will meet on the 3d of April.

The *Correspondencia* says the elections for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes will shortly be held in Porto Rico and Cuba.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Severe Indisposition of the Massachusetts Senator—Nervous Prostration and Asthma—Political Excitement the Probable Cause.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator SUMNER is quite indisposed to-day, at his residence, corner of Vermont-avenue and H-street, and is being attended by Dr. BLISS, who visited him twice this forenoon. He has been complaining of feeling unwell for two or three days, but was at the Capitol yesterday. The symptoms of his indisposition indicate severe nervous prostration, no doubt the result of political excitement; added to which he has an asthmatic attack, and suffers greatly from difficulty of breathing. He is not considered to be dangerously ill, however, but is able to sit up and walk about his room. There were the usual exaggerated reports at the Capitol today about his condition.

To the Associated Press.

Senator SUMNER has just had an attack of *angina pectoris*, which yielded to the prompt and active treatment of his doctor. He is now sitting up. Gen. WILSON is with him. All company is forbidden, but he may be regarded as out of danger.

Senator SUMNER has been complaining of feeling unwell for several days past, but he was at the Capitol yesterday. The symptoms of his indisposition, it is said, are the same as those which followed the assault made on him some years ago in the Senate by Representative BROOKS, of South Carolina, added to which he has an asthmatic attack, and suffers greatly from a difficulty in breathing. He is not now considered to be dangerously ill, however, but is able to sit up and walk about his room.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Managers Shut Out of the Senate—Gov. Clayton Sends a Message to the House, Which is Rejected—Martial Law to be Proclaimed—A Fiery Manifesto.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special says: The roll was called in the Senate this morning, thirteen being present. Immediately afterward, the managers of Gov. CLAYTON'S impeachment case appeared at the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms at first refused them admittance, but on their insisting he finally admitted them, and announced their presence and desire to communicate with the Senate. The President responded that they could not be received, as the Senate was not in session, and a motion to call the House would be decided out of order. Mr. CARROLL insisted on the President's putting the motion, and said it was a trick to prevent the managers from proclaiming the impeachment of the Governor. Some wrangling took place, when a motion was put up to adjourn until to-morrow, which was carried, thus preventing an official announcement of the impeachment.

A message was read in the House today from the Governor, dated yesterday, stating that he had been unofficially informed of articles of impeachment being preferred against him, and the adoption of a resolution suspending him from office. He had been advised to take charge of the State Government by force. The best talent informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeachment were drawn up and presented to the Senate, and he officially notified of the same. When that was done, he would readily surrender his office.

Gov. HOWARD moved that the message be rejected, which was carried, by a vote of 43 to 32.

In the Supreme Court, the new Chief-Justice MCCLURE and Associate Justice SEARLES issued a writ in the *quo warranto* case of Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON, returnable to-morrow, when the case will be tried. It is generally conceded that the Court will decide to oust JOHNSON.

The Governor has the stairways leading to the Executive Room guarded, and, it is said, will declare martial law. It is understood that JOHNSON is preparing to call the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

The Little Rock *Republican* says: "The organization is for the avowed purpose of inaugurating a rebellion and turning the State over to the Democracy, composed of the Old Kuklux Klan and White Chameleons, which organization is being perfected in this city. Gov. BROWN in council with the Democrats, assures them of the assistance of the filth and scum of Tennessee. Meetings have been held during the last three days, the object being resistance to the law. Distinguished Confederate Generals were at the meetings, and if the meetings are continued the names of the leaders in the matter will be given to the public, and if the meetings are then continued there will not be thirteen minutes between the leaders and eternity when the trap falls. A mistake was made before in not declaring martial law; it will not occur again. Brethren please take notice and act accordingly. Our friends in the country are requested to be ready for service which may be required at any moment. If the State must be held by bloodshed, it will be. The present time is as good as any other. This is not idle talk."

It is unnecessary to say that the above did not have the intimidating effect intended.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Cincinnati—Man Killed in a Quarrel at Dayton, Ohio—Highway Robbery Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Last night a young man, named CHARLES PATTON, was robbed and killed by another, named JOHN SCHAEFER, in a house of ill-fame on Sixth-street. They were both intoxicated. The difficulty was concerning a female inmate of the house. It was stated that SCHAEFER was coming down stairs to leave the house, having been warned that there would be trouble if PATTON found him there; that they met on the stairs, when PATTON knocked over the lamp, and a scuffle ensued in the dark. SCHAEFER, who was arrested, declares that he acted only in self-defense....A quarrel today at Dayton, Ohio, between JAMES SLACK and H. KELLER, resulted in SLACK'S endeavoring to cut KELLER with a knife, and the latter finally shooting SLACK, first in the cheek, then in the neck, and at last near the heart, killing him. KELLER gave himself up to the authorities.... J. BOYD HENRY, a builder, of this city, was attacked by four highwaymen at the intersection of the Reading and Walnut Hill roads, about 7 o'clock this evening and robbed of $18,000. Two robbers caught the horse, the remainder mounted the buggy suddenly, seized HENRY, took his money from his pocket and fled.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

The Benevolent Association Persists in its Malevolent Course—The Workmen Willing to Resume, but Afraid—Operators Refusing to Negotiate With the Leaders Until They Yield.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The suspension of mining operations in Schuylkill County is assuming serious aspects. Business is suffering severely, and there are loud protests from all quarters against the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners on the subject of resumption any consideration. The men have shown their willingness to resume work, and in several cases have gone into the mines, but have come out again, being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working contrary to the mandates of the tyrants who ride over them. There are rumors that the furnaces along the line intend to blow out rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs.

The *Miners' Journal*, this morning, gives the general feeling of all business men. The following is a synopsis of the article:

"No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill County yet. The coal operators will not negotiate with the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association until they withdraw many of their claims with regard to action at the collieries, &c. If they refuse, the operators will have nothing to do with the Association, but will ask the men to go to work, with the proffer of ample protection, if they have to invoke the whole power of the Government to do so. The outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspensions; and they desire to act without being subject to brutal treatment or having their property endangered by the torch of a few bad men who surround them."

THE WEST.

The Missouri Senate Respectfully Refers the Female Suffragists to the United States Courts—Removal of the National Capital—Strike of Coal Miners in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The State Senate Committee, to whom was referred a memorial from the female suffragists, asking the Legislature to urge Congress to submit a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, reported as follows:

"That inasmuch as the ladies claim they have a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it will be held and enforced by the Courts—therefore the ladies are referred to the United States Courts for the enforcement of their rights. The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the resolution urging Congress to remove the Federal capital to the Mississippi Valley."

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, opposite this city, have suspended work in consequence of the reduction of wages by the owners of the mine. Coal is becoming scarce, but the operators declare that they will bring coal from other mines and sell at the present prices before they will accede to the demands of the miners.

Contested Election Case in the Indiana Senate—Fatal Accident at Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—After a continuous session of twenty-seven hours in the contested election case of Senator BURSON, the Senate agreed to adjourn until Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the further consideration of the case was postponed until Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—This afternoon at the Lasalle-street Tunnel, JOHN KERN was instantly killed and THOS. GORMAN so badly injured that he can survive but a few hours. While the work of hoisting clay out of the excavation was in progress, the derrick chain broke and a bucket full of clay was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of twenty-five feet, striking both of the men named.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shootings by White Men and Murders by Indians—Outrages in Arizona—A Crusade Against the Depredators—Story of Wrecked Crew—A Stampede for the Bradshaw Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—REED, formerly employed on E. WILLIAMSON'S ranch, in Alameda County, was shot yesterday, while driving through the premises, by a young man named CLARK, son of the claimant of the property....The Captain and crew of the schooner *Forest King*, wrecked in Barclay Sound, while en route from Honolulu to Port GAMBLE, have arrived at Victoria. They saw a white child, supposed to be the daughter of the Captain of the bark *John Bright*, wrecked there two years since, captive among the Indians.... J. L. JOHNSON shot C. R. GATES through the thigh in Virginia, Nevada, yesterday, for alleged insult to his wife....F. RUPP, a German, was murdered by Indians near Anaheim, Los Angelos County, last week....Arizona advices are filled with Indian outrages. Col. WOOLSEY is preparing to lead a party of 100 men against the Indians in Pima County....The mining news from all quarters are specially encouraging particularly from the Bradshaw district, to which there is a regular stampede.

Swindling Operations in Philadelphia—A Genteel Forger Passes for a Southern Gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A person representing himself to be R. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, has been carrying on swindling operations in this city for some days, in which he has performed some very adroit forgeries. He called on several firms and made purchases of goods, promising to pay next day. On note paper, abstracted from one establishment, he wrote orders for the delivery of goods to be sent with those bought of that house, and thus got possession of several hundred dollars worth. The signatures to the written orders and to the checks for payments were forged with considerable skill.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Movements—Arrival of Spanish Troops—Appointments.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA arrived at Villa Clara this morning. He returns to Cienfuegos to-morrow, and thence goes to Trinidad.

The steam-ship *Spain* has brought 500 soldiers....Gen. PALANCA has been appointed commander of the Eastern Department, and JOAQUIN ALVA Intendente of Finance. The latter, up to the present time, has occupied the same position in Puerto Rico.

THE WEATHER.

Rain-Storms Down East—High Wind, With Snow and Sleet, at Chicago—A $20,000 Church Demolished.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—It is raining here, and a strong south-east gale prevails.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 18.—Thick damp snow is falling here, which threatens to turn to rain. There is a strong gale from the south-east.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A severe storm of sleet, snow and wind commenced at about 11 o'clock last evening and lasted two or three hours. The most serious result of the storm was the demolition of the Oakland Congregational Church, located about five miles south of the city, on the lake shore. The church cost over $20,000. It is a total wreck.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 18.—A heavy south-east rain-storm commenced this forenoon, accompanied with high wind.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—A high wind and heavy rain-storm prevailed in this vicinity this morning. A number of barns and trees have been blown down.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—The schooner *Sargent* went ashore on Hampton Bar this morning, during a south-east gale, sprung aleak, and was filled with water. She lies in eleven feet water.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Committee of Finance of the two Houses of the General Assembly met last night, and determined to recommend the payment of interest on the 1st of January on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about $32,000,000....The Legislature today passed a joint resolution to adjourn to March 17.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb 17.—JOHN FRAZER, a German shoemaker, committed suicide here today by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary difficulties was the cause.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—PARKER & BROS. dollar store was burned last night; loss $20,000. Insured for $15,000.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Work at the Wreck Suspended by a Deluging Rain—Closing Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest—A Verdict Expected on Tuesday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The rain fell in torrents this morning, and the country about is generally under water. At New-Hamburg the flats and plain surrounding the scene of the late disaster are swamped with sheets of water from the upper country. The surface of the earth being frozen hard and encased in ice, is a perfect water-shed, over which the melted snow and driving rain rush down riverward. Should this thaw, or rain, continue to-morrow, it will be likely to produce one of the greatest freshets ever known in this region. Work about the wreck is, of course, for the time suspended, but when the storm abates it will be prosecuted with all possible vigor. It is stated that the friends and attorneys of the living, missing and lost victims have progressed so far in their inquiries concerning the pillaging at the scene of the wreck, as to believe that certain valuables may be traced and possibly recovered. The sum total of the lost baggage is very large. Those who are best qualified to know, positively assert that the people of New-Hamburg did all in their power to prevent the robberies, and that the trackmaster, Mr. JOHN M. FLOOD; the Station Agent, Mr. DEERING, and the watchmen, CARROLL and MERRITT, did all that was possible and humane for the living and dead victims. The ringleader of the pillagers seems to have been a discharged railroad employe, who was subsequently driven from the place. But that there was a lack of system to prevent plundering appears to be the fact. The apparently rough handling of the bodies was a necessity, but it does not seem that any indignities were offered or took place. The impossibility of any greater carefulness under existing circumstances is quite evident.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest was continued at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this morning. CHAS. COSSUM, the conductor of the ill-fated Pacific express, was recalled and re-examined, as follows:

I left New-York that night at six minutes after eight; I arrived at Peekskill at thirty-five minutes after nine; I was due there twenty-three minutes after nine; I was seventeen minutes behind time when I left; I was due at Fishkill at fifty-eight minutes after nine, and was seventeen minutes late there; I had been making time; no man on my train can tell what time the accident occurred; I was due at New-Hamburg draw at twenty-five and a half minutes after ten; if the engineer was exceeding the usual running time, by say five miles an hour, I could tell; but less than that would scarcely be noticed; I have often noticed such an excess; I have complete command of the train; if the engineer did not run properly I should check him by putting brakes on; if he was running forty miles an hour I should stop him; through the Highlands from Peekskill to Fort Montgomery we run more carefully; there is no other reason for this except the short curves; there is no necessity of running slow on any part of the road; that night, to the best of my judgment, the engineer was not running any faster than usual; I keep account of the time; the engineer makes his running time, but keeps no record of it; I have been on the road seventeen years, in all capacities, from brakeman up; I have been conductor thirteen years; know about patent brakes on light coaches, but never saw them applied on sleeping-coaches; when this brake was first tested on the road on a light train, they stopped in 560 feet; the light coaches weigh seven tons; the sleepers weigh nearly forty tons; my train that night might be stopped within a quarter of a mile; I don't think the patents were put on that night. MOONEY might have put on one or two brakes; if an engine was reversed, backing against the bumpers, a man would have to pull eighteen feet of slack bell cord to put on the patents; I jumped off at the first whistle I heard; I have an indistinct recollection of hearing two or three whistles while I was at the brakes; it is the brakeman's duty to see that the brakes are in order, and mine to see that he attended to it; I did that night, and found them all right; I invariably see to this myself; always as I pass through the cars I watch these things; I look at the platforms, cord, brakes, &c., because I know that brakemen sometimes get careless, like other persons; the first thing I saw when I put on the brake was the water-tank; I was sitting in the car; SCOTT was opposite; the whistle sounded; I went out; perhaps it took twenty-five seconds from the time the first whistle was blown to the time I put the strain on the brake; as my head swung around in turning the brake, I caught a glimpse of the water-tank; I suppose there was four seconds between the whistle that SCOTT heard and the one I heard; after I had fastened my brake I stepped over the platform and helped SCOTT; just then (after we had passed the tank) I felt the engine reversed; I looked down on the ground as I was about to enter the door, and saw the speed we had; thought that I was safe on the platform; three seconds after we struck; as I looked down on the ground, I thought we were going at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour—not force enough to break the platforms; they were not broken; as we got a mile and a half north of Yonkers, we ran slower, and from there to Irvington we lost time, I suppose, for lack of steam, but at no time slow enough for a man to jump off safely.

WHEN THE ENGINE IS REVERSED.

WILLIAM BAIRD, a locomotive engineer on one of the Hudson River Railroad trains, was examined mainly regarding the capacity of the patent brakes and the space in which an express-train can be stopped. The most interesting portion of his testimony follows:

When we see and know and feel there is a signal of danger we always reverse the engine; that is, when we see the time is short; but sometimes a red light is used to stop us to let a passenger on or off at a station; we want positive knowledge that we can't stop by the brakes before we reverse our engine; we use our own discretion; the more I see and hear leads me to believe that the engineer, SIMMONS, did all that a mortal man could do to stop that train. It must be remembered that that tank was where trains are usually stopped for water; the head light glaring down the track partly dimmed the red light; he may not have seen it in time for that reason; if the red light had been dropped, he might have noticed it more particularly; if he had seen a red light on the tower, he would have thought the draw was open, but it could not have stopped him any sooner than the one on the track, provided both were displayed at the same time; if we see a man running with a red light we know there is danger; we know when a man is running or walking while we are going, say thirty-five miles an hour; when we leave Low Point we take a look at the New-Hamburg draw-light; we don't expect that it will be opened when they can see us coming as far; then when we get within a half a mile we look again to be sure that all is right; the fireman is always expected to look out as much as he can; but after he has been looking into a glowing furnace, he can't see much for some time after; we don't depend on him much as a lookout; we look ourselves; we don't dare to look in the furnace for that reason; when we see a white light on the draw and a red light between that and us, we think there is something wrong on the track between the draw-light and us; on my side of the engine I can only see the draw-light only eighty rods off; on the fireman's side of the engine it can be seen all the way from Low Point; draw signals are understood to be used for the bridge alone; if used for anything else its usefulness is impaired. [Map shown.] I should judge the engineer, SIMMONS, first received the signal one hundred rods from the draw; we look at the tower light, and if all is right we dismiss the matter from our mind and watch the track. [Witness explained how that the sudden reversal of the engine might cause the driving-wheels to slip, and whirl back ineffectively.]

At 1 o'clock a recess of one hour was taken.

STATEMENT OF A DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT.

The afternoon session begun at 2 o'clock. JOHN M. FLOOD, Superintendent of Division 34, between Poughkeepsie and Cold Spring, which position he has held eighteen years, was the first witness:

My general orders about the draw is that the steam shall not be turned except the draw is open; if the signal-man had not changed the light that night he would have obeyed orders; under the rule I would not have expected him to change lights; I changed the watchman there in the Fall, because the bridge is spiked down, chained and locked up in the Winter; their duties are less now than before because the rails now are steel; this Winter they go over the road twice a day; their station is at the tank-house; before this time four years ago I had [illegible] broken rails in the month of February; this year I have but one; I never had any more men on that stretch than I had before; I have not been directed to change my men; I communicated all these changes to the Superintendent; I found one broken rail on the side track since the disaster; it was caused by the broken axle; all switches on my division are turned by a lever; I have no such tower-light; a signal-light could be changed as soon as a switch—in one second; I have one tower-light, reached by a ladder, at Fishkill; we used to have men patrol nights; we have reduced expenses in that respect; the tower is on the west side of the track, and the shanty on the west side.

THE JURY AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The jury then took a special train to New-Hamburg. The entire track, bridge, &c., at the scene of the disaster was traversed by the entire party, for the especial purpose of fixing the locality where the engineer of the oil-train, CORNELIUS ROE, jumped from his engine, ran down the track, and signaled the ill-fated Pacific express-train, and where MERRITT, the tank watchman, stood. ROE ran over the distance inside of half a minute, and indicated a point one-half a mile down the curve below the draw where he first saw the approaching up-train. Various other items were settled upon. At six o'clock they returned to this place, and adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Court-house, at which time the verdict is to be given.

A. ST. C.

The Last Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad—Statement of Another Passenger.

From the Troy Press, Feb. 18.

Mr. EDWARD F. FROST, a lawyer, residing at Valley Falls, who was a passenger on the train which was wrecked below this city Thursday night, gives us the following details. He made measurements of distances by pacing them off, and he is undoubtedly correct in these particulars. We will give his own words: "I sat in the middle of the passenger-car, which was the last car of the train. I felt it go off the track. I immediately rose up from my seat, took hold of the back of the seat in front of me with my left hand, pulled the bell-rope with my right hand, and after waiting a moment and without letting go pulled it again. Then several passengers grabbed hold of the rope and broke it. The car was all this time bumping along on the ties. About the time the rope broke our car tipped partially over into the ditch, and ran along in that condition for fifty-six paces, all the while gradually tipping further over, until it struck the embankment, when it broke away from the palace-car in front and stopped. There was great consternation. Some of the men who were injured were shrieking and hallooing 'fire,' and the ladies were screaming. We got out as soon as possible and helped the ladies out, one of whom had fainted and fallen in the seat after the car had stopped. When all were out I started back, accompanied by two gentlemen, to learn, if possible, the cause of the accident. After going back fifty-six paces we came to the spot where the car first began to tip over, as could be easily seen, the earth being plowed up by the car. Then two of us continued down the track the distance of 198 paces, from the rear end of the passenger-car, which we had just left, and at this point we found the cause of the accident, which was a displaced rail on the east side of a short curve bending toward the river. The rail was thrown completely out of its place, and lay two feet or more from its original position. Didn't observe whether or not it was broken, but don't think it was. I looked at the ties and saw spike-holes but could discover no spikes. I did not examine very particularly as to the spikes. I then saw the light from the palace-car, which had taken fire in the meantime, and went immediately to it. It lay (to the best of my judgment—I did not measure) at least 500 feet (I think more than that distance) above or north of the passenger-car in which I had been riding. The palace-car and baggage-car were still coupled together. The engine and tender were still coupled together, and were standing about 100 feet north of the burning palace-car. The tender was off the track. The palace and baggages were down the embankment on the east side, turned on their sides, with their bottoms toward the river. Nearly opposite where the baggage-car lay there was another rail displaced, on the east side of the track. Here I think the tender first ran off. The wheels of the tender were off on that side. When the engine and other cars backed down at East Albany to take our car they came with great speed and struck our car with great force, so much that it was generally remarked in the car that the engineer was careless. This, taken in connection with his failing to respond to the pulling of the rope at the time of the accident, leads me to believe that he was neglectful of his duties. To the best of my judgment it was full 1,500 feet from the point where the engine was stopped, and I think more."

Alleged Cause of the Last Hudson River Railroad Accident—Mysterious Way of Drawing Spikes—The Flagman Not Informed of the Danger.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—It is now stated, on authority, that the accident between Albany and Troy was caused by a freight-train which ran over the track at 6 P. M., the truck of one of the cars being off, which drew the spikes from the rails. The conductor or brakeman failed to notify the flagman of the fact. The burning of the cars was caused by an explosion of gasoline.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.08	43	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.86	36	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.49	34	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.85	24	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.02	47	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.27	33	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.73	32	S.	Very Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.05	35	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.97	28	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.35	29	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.82	28	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	29.77	17	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.94	34	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Key West	30.12	63	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.18	32	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.15	46	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.73	21	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.30	43	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.29	35	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.31	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	29.70	35	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	29.79	26	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.80	24	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.83	37	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.92	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.37	27	N.W.	High.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.92	23	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.21	52	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.08	48	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.98	29	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	25	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.92	33	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.88	35	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	29.96	40	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Norfolk	[illegible]	42	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	[illegible]	32	N.W.	Very Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MARGUERITE.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, 1760.

The robins sang in the orchard, the buds into blossoms grew;
Little of human sorrow the buds and the robins knew!

Sick, in an alien household, the poor French neutral lay,
Into her lonesome garret fell the light of the April day,

Through the dusty window curtained by the spider's warp and woof,
On the loose-laid floor of hemlock, on oaken ribs of roof,

The bed-quilt's faded patch-work, the tea-cups on the stand,
The wheel with flaxen tangle as it dropped from her sick hand!

What to her was the song of the robin, or warm morning light,
As she lay in the trance of the dying, heedless of sound or sight?

Done was the work of her hands, she had eaten her bitter bread;
The world of the alien people lay behind her dim and dead.

But her soul went back to its child-time: she saw the sun o'erflow
With gold the Basin of Minas and set over Gaspereau.

The low, bare flats, at ebb-tide, the rush of the sea at flood
Through inlet and creek and river, from dike to upland wood;

The gulls in the red of morning, the fish-hawk's rise and fall,
The drift of the fog in moonshine over the dark coast wall.

She saw the face of her mother, she heard the song she sang,
And far-off, faintly, slowly, the bell for vespers rang!

By her bed the hard-faced mistress sat smoothing the wrinkled sheet,
Peering into the face so helpless, and feeling the ice-cold feet.

With a vague remorse atoning for her greed and long abuse,
By care no longer heeded, and pity too late for use.

Up the stairs of the garret softly the son of the mistress stepped,
Leaned over the head-board, covering his face with his hands, and wept.

Outspake the mother who watched him, sharply, with brow a-frown,
"What! love you the papist, the beggar, the charge of the town?"

"Be she papist or beggar, who lies here, I know and God knows
I love her, and fain would go with her wherever she goes!

O mother! that sweet face came pleading, for love so athirst;
You saw but the town-charge; I knew her God's angel at first."

Shaking her gray head, the mistress hushed down a bitter cry;
And, awed by the silence and shadow of death drawing nigh,

She murmured a psalm of the Bible, but closer the young girl pressed,
With the last of her life in her fingers, the cross to her breast.

"My son, come away," cried the mother, her voice cruel grown;
"She is joined to her idols like Ephraim: let her alone!"

But he knelt with his hand on her forehead, his lips to her ear,
And he called back the soul that was passing: "Marguerite, do you hear?"

She paused on the threshold of heaven; love, pity, surprise,
Wistful, tender, lit up for an instant the cloud of her eyes.

With his heart on his lips he kissed her, but never her cheek grew red.
And the words the living long for he spake in the ear of the dead.

And the robins sang in the orchard where buds to blossoms grew;
Of the folded hands and the still face, never the robins knew!

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the Atlantic Monthly for March.

ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE.

BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

I.

Rembrandt's reputation was solidly established in 1646. Magnificent engravings, made by himself, had popularised his original and fantastic manner throughout Europe. Every one of his productions was a progress in art; the admirable skillfulness of the *chiaro-oscuro*—the strange contrast of light and shadows, the perspective of shade, of which he alone had explored the mysterious depths, justified the enthusiasm of his numerous partisans.

It would be difficult to trace out the course of Rembrandt's genius, and to follow it through its successive developments. The fact is, that the eye of this artist was specially formed for seizing an object better through the half-tints of twilight than in the dazzling glare of open daylight.

He enjoyed darkness.

During his youth he was often met in some of those murky taverns where sightly Flemish heads, grouped about a table, receive the yellow rancid rays of an oily lamp, or the dingy gray light of a leaden casement.

After the death of his wife Rembrandt retired to an old house in the Rue des Juifs at Amsterdam. His family consisted only of a sister, charged with the care of the household, and of a son, eighteen or twenty years of age, whose career had not yet been determined.

The brokers and picture-dealers, always on the watch for his works, had free access to the painter's house.

We are at the month of March, 1656. One evening Rembrandt, habitually low-spirited and sombre, appeared in excellent humor. During supper his old spirit of conviviality returned to him; he made a thousand jokes on the subject of his sister Louise, who—she was sixty years of age—he declared was by this time quite old enough to marry.

He also boasted of his son Titus, and found in him all sorts of excellent qualities he had never before perceived. Finally—a thing of rare occurrence—he had up a can of old porter, and helped himself to several glasses of the good liquor.

When ten o'clock had struck, and the watchman had thrown his lugubrious cry into the midst of the silence of night, Rembrandt lit a lamp and went from the room, wishing Louise and his son good night as he did so.

They heard him cross the hall and open the door of the studio. He went in.

This room, very lofty, received its only daylight from a single window rising from the floor almost to the height of the ceiling. A red silk curtain intercepted the light, which could be either increased or diminished at pleasure by means of a running cord. Against the walls were suspended pieces of old armor—helmets, axes, poniards, all covered with a thick coating of rust.

Rembrandt, caring little for the traditions of Greece and Italy, called these his "antiques."

In front of the window, on an easel, stood a picture of the middle size. The artist drew a stool and seated himself, throwing the light upon the newly-painted canvas. It was "Abraham's Sacrifice," one of Rembrandt's *chefs-d'œuvre*, now the ornament of the gallery of St. Petersburg.

In presence of his work, the vulgar face of the painter was illumined by a ray of genius.

"It is beautiful!" he said with a smile of pride. But enthusiasm gave place to analysis; his heavy brows closed together, and he set himself to examine the details of his work. Now and then an exclamation of pleasure escaped him, often a gesture of vexation; he clutched his pelatte convulsively, advanced the brush to the canvas, then threw it down. Inarticulate words betrayed the artist's doubts: his execution had not reached to the full height of his standard.

But, while he was thus engaged, another figure, not less striking, not less enthusiastic, appeared in the doorway, gazing with a look of eager and hungry longing at the picture, over the painter's shoulder.

It was the figure of a Jew, like numbers which the Flemish painters have transmitted to us. Imagine a long, meagre, bony body, enveloped in a kind of wide-skirted green robe; beneath which projected misshapen shoes with large silver buckles, and bowed-legs with knotty and pronounced knee-caps; above all this a yellow head, covered with a pointed hat, and a face so seamed with wrinkles that it might have been taken for the visage of an ancient Egyptian mummy; the skin, tightly stretched over the bald crown and sharp cheek bones, shone like ivory; a long nose, drawn-in lips, and angular-pointed chin, completed this strange physiognomy. But that which gave it a truly inconceivable expression of intelligence was the look: large gray eyes, like those of a lynx, darted lightning glances through long white eye-brows that drooped almost on to the cavity of the eyes.

This personage opened the studio door with so much precaution that it turned on its hinges without making the least noise; and he advanced behind the stool on which the painter was seated so stealthily that Rembrandt heard nothing of his approach.

It was a strange spectacle, these two figures contemplating the same work. On the features of one might have been read pride of creation, but also the severe criticism of the artist upon himself. On the face of the other was marked surprise, boundless astonishment, the highest expression of enthusiasm.

The one who most admired was the Jew: adoration was in his attitude, in his gestures, in his looks.

Suddenly Rembrandt seized up a brush and bent forward toward the canvas, saying as he did so:

"That detail injures the effect of the whole; I must alter it."

But the Jew, carried away by an invincible impulse, seized the painter's arm.

"No, no!" he cried, "don't meddle with it; it's good, I tell you!"

Startled by this sudden apparition, Rembrandt turned round with an expression of surprise; but then, recognising the broker Jonas, burst into a fit of laughter.

"Ha! ha! ha! It's you neighbor, is it? How the deuce did you get in here?"

Without returning any answer to this question, the old Jew exclaimed:

"Master Rembrandt this picture is your masterpiece! It's magnificent! It's sublime! The God of Israel performed a miracle in saving Abraham's son, but this admirable picture is more marvelous still! You have never before attained to such perfection."

"Bah!" cried the well-pleased artist, "you are always saying that. According to you, my latest picture is always my masterpiece."

"And it's true, Master Rembrandt," cried the old man; "it's true, for every time you surpass yourself; but you cannot go any further."

"Between us, Jonas," replied the painter, with a smile of triumph, "you don't know your business; instead of finding fault with my work, you raise it so high that——"

"Find fault with this picture?" cried the broker; "one must have lost one's eyes—one must be an infamous libeler! Besides, master, do you not know its value as well as I do?"

"Yes," replied Rembrandt, in a slightly foppish tone; "I am tolerably satisfied with the work, and if it were not sold——"

"Sold!" cried the Jew, in a heartrending voice—"sold! Impossible! You are joking. Sold!—to whom?"

"To a rich German amateur: the price was fixed beforehand."

"The price fixed!" repeated the Jew, in consternation; "what price, master?"

"A thousand ducats."

"Oh! you've lost your senses. What are a thousand ducats for such a work? You will never do anything better—never again, perhaps, anything so good."

An expression of doubt came upon the painter's face.

"I—I will give you fifteen hundred ducats for it," continued the broker.

"Impossible," said the other, regretfully.

"Two thousand!"

"It's an unfortunate piece of business, but it's beyond recall," replied Rembrandt, his voice trembling as he spoke, for he loved money.

"Two thousand five hundred!" cried the old man, sinking on to a chair, as if terrified by the exorbitance of the offer he was making.

Rembrandt turned a penetrating look upon him.

"You offer too much, Jonas," he said; "you would lose by it."

"Yes, yes! I shall ruin myself," said the Jew; "I know that well; but how can I bear to let another become the possessor of this magnificent picture!"

After a moment's silence, the broker added:

"Master Rembrandt, I have promised to deliver to a rich amateur the first picture that leaves your studio; my word is pledged."

"And I," replied Rembrandt, rising, visibly affected—"I, too, have engaged my word—more than that, I have signed a contract."

The Jew rose and took the artist by the hand.

"Master," he said, with a quivering voice, which it is impossible to describe, "I can offer you no more. I have a daughter, Rembrandt; you know my little Rebecca? If I were childless I would offer you more. Two thousand five hundred ducats is a large sum—a magnificent offer; but for a masterpiece no price can be too dear. Come—how much do you ask for it? Two thousand five hundred ducats are not enough? We may agree."

These words, uttered with astonishing volubility, betrayed the Jew's inward agitation. His look, indeed, was so full of trouble and anxiety as to touch the painter.

"Jonas," he replied, pointing to the stamp of a seal placed upon the canvas, "this picture has been sold—the contract for it signed in duplicate."

"The will of Heaven be done, then!" cried the Jew, in accents of grief. "I will come back to-morrow to see your amateur, and if he will give up to me his bargain, I will hand over to him the difference of our prices."

"You will not be able to make any such terms with him," said Rembrandt, "for the purchaser of this picture is the Prince of Hesse-Cassel. You'll be more fortunate another time, Jonas. Believe me, I'm sorry for your disappointment—by which I lose fifteen hundred ducats—an enormous sum out of the pocket of an artist with a family like me."

They both left the studio sighing heavily. Painter and Jew were alike filled with consternation.

Rembrandt conducted Jonas to the door-step of his house.

"By the way," he asked, "how did you get into my house? I did not hear you let in."

"Your sister told me where you were."

"To be sure," replied the painter, shaking the old broker's hand.

As they parted, the cathedral clock struck eleven.

Rembrandt crossed a small open space in front of his house. The moon shone in the sky, pale and meditative. He followed Jonas with his look as far as he could see him through the dusky streets; then, having shut and barred the outer gates, he let loose two enormous bull-dogs, and entered his house, gloomy and dispirited.

Rembrandt the miser, Rembrandt the money-lender, had lost fifteen hundred ducats!

II.

The city of Amsterdam, at that time, possessed an establishment, remarkable in its way, the tavern of the *Francs-Soudards*.

It was there that sons of good family completed their education; there that they learned to drink ale and porter, to play at cards and dice, and to compose an agreeable *Gotferdum*. It was a magnificent tavern!

It was not one of those poor hotels, where the voices of the drinkers are broken by the angle of a wall, or smothered by a ceiling. No chairs, tables, or glass-covered lamps were there to be seen—wretched utensils that offer no resistance to the attacks of a madly-joyous company. No; the tavern of the *Francs-Soudards* was an immense cellar; its arched roof, thirty feet high, chorussed the bacchanalian song, and never failed to repeat the refrain.

By the judicious foresight of Dame Catherine, the hostess, barrels served for chairs and casks for tables, and their solid construction defied all kinds of attack.

Now, on the night when Master Rembrandt fastened his outer gates with so much care, and let loose his bull-dogs in the open forecourt, Titus, the amiable young man whose praises he had sounded at the supper-table, formed one of a select company at the *Francs-Soudards*.

The hour was late, the tavern almost deserted. A single group still held their places around a vast tun. The light of an open oil-lamp placed in their midst dimly pierced the darkness of the place, and threw out against a red ground the black, shadowy forms of the various personages surrounding it.

Every one of these persons expressed the liveliest attention.

Rembrandt's son, seated in the first row, appeared greatly excited. Facing him sat a tall sharper, with a look sparkling with malignity; a long rapier crossed his legs, with one hand he raised a leathern dice-box, and with the other a broad-plumed hat. They seemed to be within an ace of coming to blows. They were playing a reckless game, and Titus was losing.

"Seven!" he cried, throwing the dice on the head of the tun.

All the spectators pressed forward to see the throw.

"Nine!" cried the other.

Profound silence followed these words; no sound but the rattle of the dice in the box was to be heard.

"Ten!" said Titus.

"Twelve!" cried his adversary.

There was a great commotion. Titus dashed his dice-box on to the ground and cursed the luck.

"I have your word for twenty-five ducats, eh, comrade?" asked the other.

"Are you afraid to trust me?" cried the young man, angrily.

"No, no; I know you'll pay me."

"*Parbleu!*" cried a fat Fleming, with a beet-root nose—"*parbleu!* of course he'll pay! Titus always pays. He paid yesterday, he's paid today, and he'll pay to-morrow. He breaks the bank as regularly as clockwork!"

Everybody laughed.

"Van Hopp," cried the young man, "it appears very much as if you were making game of me!"

"Not the least in the world. I only say that you regularly break the bank."

"And you," cried Titus, greatly exasperated, "are too miserly to risk a double. I dare you to do it."

"Very likely, my little man. Before playing, I like to see the money on the board, and you have not an *escalin* in your pocket."

These words, pronounced in a jeering tone, excited Titus' anger to the highest degree. He restrained himself, however.

"Wait here till I come back, Van Hopp," he cried, "and you shall see the money on the table—you shall see it! And you, Master Van Eick—you shall be paid at once."

He hurried out of the tavern.

"Titus has lost three hundred ducats this week," said Van Hopp. "Master Rembrandt must be blind, not to see that his son is a fool."

"Bah!" cried Van Eick, with a caustic smile, "the young fellow is completing his training; a few more lessons and I promise you he shall be something presentable. His father understands this, and——"

"His father?" interrupted Van Hopp; "his father is a miser, and I'm sure doesn't give him an *escalin*."

At this moment the door opened and Titus appeared, triumphantly jingling a long money-bag filled with ducats.

"Now, friends," cried he, "are you ready?"

He went up to Van Eick and threw him a handful of gold. "There's yours. And you, Van Hopp—since you always require to see the money on the board—here it is! How much do you intend to stake?"

"All I have about me," replied the Fleming.

They sat down.

By the soul of Satan, play is an infernal power! It makes the muscles tremble, the temples throb, our very vitals quiver. Fear, joy, triumph, despair, terror and hate—all the passions are concentrated in gambling, all are under its command.

Play! oh, play! It will reanimate the body in its grave; the skeleton of the gambler will seize a dice-box, its empty orbits flashing lightnings, its teeth grinding with rage.

See these apathetic, motionless faces, those looks in which there is no intelligence—this flaccid, nerveless, fibreless flesh—how it all becomes active, moves, twists, contracts and extends itself! These men are not playing—they but watch the players; they are not actors in the drama, but only spectators of it; and yet passion dominates and holds them in its iron bonds.

An hour later, Titus' ducats had passed into the pocket of Van Hopp.

III.

Titus left the tavern humming a tune; the poor fellow tried to conceal his mortification. But no sooner was he in the street than a horrible imprecation burst from his lips.

"Five thousand devils seize you in their claws!" he cried, turning toward the door. Then he snatched off his velvet cap, with the intention of tearing it to pieces; but he replaced it on his head, and went away laughing.

"Bah!" he cried, "what's the money, ten, twenty, forty ducats? A trifle—not worth thinking about. Hasn't Jonas offered me his purse?—can't I put my hand into it whenever I please? Oh, brave and worthy Jew! I respect, I venerate you, Jonas! By the God of Israel I'll become a Jew myself, and marry your little Rebecca!"

Titus hurried along the deserted streets. A bright idea had, no doubt, flashed upon his mind.

The night was dark, the silence as profound as the darkness; a few stars shone at intervals through the rifts in the clouds, like the pale phosphorescent gleams that spring from breaking waves. He passed along the edge of a canal, the muddy water of which reflected the dark and threatening sky; Rembrandt's son recalled to mind his father's engravings.

At length, skirting the cathedral, as the clock struck two, he stopped in front of an old house, at which he looked up. It was one of those antique constructions dating from the Middle Ages; the gable overhung the street, and wooden beams, symmetrically arranged, were imbedded in the walls. Behind the house extended a large garden.

Titus climbed over the boundary-wall and gave a signal; a few minutes afterward a small window was opened.

"Is it you, seigneur?" asked a tremulous voice.

"Yes, Esther, it's me.

"All right, all right; I recognize you."

A key grated in the lock; the door was opened by an emaciated hand.

"Ah! Seigneur Rembrandt," said the old woman, "you heve kept her waiting a long time. Poor Rebecca had given up all hope of seeing you; she has been crying so!"

Titus went upstairs, the old woman slowly following.

She was a good old soul, this Esther; for more than half a century she had been in the service of Jonas; she loved his little daughter so much that she could refuse her nothing. As to physique, Esther resembled the sibyl of Cumæ—small, crooked, tottering, her head shaking, her eyes round and keen; her mouth had disappeared, and the nose and chin, being thus brought together, formed themselves into a beak.

Titus hurried along a vast passage, and precipitately opening a door, edged with furs, found himself in Rebecca's chamber.

All that is richest and most sumptuous in our modern luxury pales before the splendor of this little apartment. Imagine a high, narrow, vaulted room, the dividing lines brilliantly painted, a silver chain, descending from the centre of the arched ceiling, sustaining a bronze candelabra. An Indian carpet of wondrously intricate design covers the floor. Two high windows, in the Gothic style, with their lattice work of copper and their stained glass, reflect a dazzling light.

On a soft sofa reclined little Rebecca.

Oh, Titus! Titus!—happy young man!

The daughter of Jonas—truly a pearl of the East of ideal purity—awaited the son of Rembrandt. Her elbow resting on the edge of the sofa, her head upon her hand, her hair loose upon her white shoulders, the poor girl looked sad and downcast. A tear glittered under her long lashes. The ungrateful one came not!

On seeing him rush into the room she could not repress a cry of happiness.

"It is you, my friend! Oh, how happy I am! You have not forgotten me then!"

The young man threw himself on his knees before her and encircled her dainty waist with his arms. Their looks, their sighs, their hair, commingled.

"Oh, how beautiful you are!" he cried; "how beautiful!"

An hour fled. The young lovers counted not the minutes; they spoke in tones so low that silence itself was undisturbed by the sound of their whispering voices.

Suddenly the hammer of the old cathedral clock struck upon the bell, and its solemn vibrations rang out afar. At the same moment a door at the end of the passage was opened. Titus listened tremblingly.

Slow steps approached the chamber. The young man sprang to the candelabra and blew out the lights.

Some one stopped before the door; a ray of light gleamed through the keyhole and formed a star upon the opposite wall. Titus held his breath. At length the unknown continued his way along the passage, the point of light described an undulating curve upon the hangings, and the sound of the footsteps grew fainter and fainter.

"Who is that?" whispered the young man.

"It is my father," replied Rebecca; "he walks about at night."

Drawn by a fatal curiosity, Rembrandt's son opened the door and looked out. In the distance he saw Jonas enveloped in a large cloak; his thin arm, carrying a candle, projected like a branch of a tree from under the folds of his mantle, and the immense shadow thrown by his form filled the passage. Coming to an oaken door, he opened it and disappeared.

There was something strange in this apparition. Titus inquired of the young girl:

"What is your father doing, at this time of night?"

"I do not know," she replied; "I was quite a child when I heard him for the first time; I trembled, hid myself in a corner, and whispered a prayer. Every time, as he has done to-night, he stops before the door, and then I hear his footsteps die away."

"It's very strange," said Titus, turning suddenly pale. "He never comes in here, you say?"

"No, never."

"What is there behind that large oak door?"

"I know not. He alone keeps the key, and nobody besides himself goes in there."

"Its very extraordinary," said the young man, growing more and more agitated.

"No doubt it is, dear friend; but there is no use in troubling ourselves with what we cannot understand. Let us talk again of our love."

"I must be going," replied Titus. "Your father may discover—"

"No, no, he knows nothing. Pray do not go!"

She tried to retain him by caresses; but brave Titus was afraid. He snatched up his cap, slipped down the passage and across the garden. A few minutes later he sprang into the street and ran away as if the Prince of Darkness had been at his heels.

IV.

On the following day, Monseigneur the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, to do honor to the painter, deigned to visit Rembrandt's house.

This prince was a superb man; only to see his cork-screw moustache, his white-plumed hat, his embroidered velvet coat, his gold-hilted sword, his imposing presence and magnificent look, was to recognize in him one of those superior beings predestined by their antique nobility and purity of blood to govern people.

Thus equitable nature had put him at the head of a principality.

Rembrandt came on to the threshold of his house to receive his visitor, dressed in blue broadcloth, with a wide-brimmed Flemish hat, and the ruddy vulgar face so well known.

The prince's *carrosse* stopped in the open street.

A steward—dressed in black ratteen, thin as a distaff, his spine awry, his cheeks pale and wrinkled, a cast in his eyes, a pointed nose, and a simpering mouth—followed Monseigneur the Prince of Hesse-Cassel. The sight of this personage, holding in his hand a long money-bag filled with ducats, was pleasant to the eyes of Rembrandt.

"Well, Master," said the Prince, "we have come in person to take away your magnificent picture of 'Abraham's Sacrifice.' It's a conquest worthy of us."

"Monseigneur," replied the painter, with a caustic glance, "against a mule laden with gold there is no fortress strong enough to hold out."

"Ha! ha! You take my steward for a quadruped, then?"

"I was speaking of the money-bag," said Rembrandt, "the animal is only a detail."

The steward made a grimace.

"The deuce, Master Rembrandt! You are malicious," replied the Prince. "Defend yourself, Master Genodet."

"Monseigneur," replied the steward, "I never allow myself to talk before your Highness."

"No," thought the artist, "he prefers to rob his Highness of his crowns in silence."

They entered the studio.

To secure the best effect, Rembrandt had hung his picture against the wall in the most favorable light; more than this, he had covered it with a green cloth, trusting much to the Prince's surprise when he should withdraw this covering.

"Will you place yourself here, Monseigneur?" he said. "The picture hangs there; I am about to uncover it."

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel, with noble deference, placed himself in the position indicated; and Rembrandt, full of ardor, lifted the curtain. Consternation! The picture had disappeared!

Monseigneur at once conceived that a joke had been played off upon him.

For a moment Rembrandt thought that his senses had deserted him; he raised both his hands to his forehead and stood as if transfixed. Then, like a madman, he rushed about the studio, knocking searching, over-throwing everything in the place and crying;

"My picture! Where is my picture?"

"Master Rembrandt," cried the Prince, "are you playing comedy? I am not to be taken in by your acting?"

An infernal smile curled the steward's thin lips.

The sight of this, in addition to the Prince's exasperating speech, raised Rembrandt's fury to the highest degree.

"I play a comedy?" he cried. "I've been robbed! pillaged! I make dupes!"

So loudly did he raise his voice that both Louise and Titus rushed into the studio in alarm. He sprang toward them yelling:

"Is it you—is it you who have taken away my picture?" he cried, seizing Titus by the collar.

"What picture?" asked his son.

"It *is* you! There is nobody else in the house! Come, come, Titus, you intended to play me a trick—that was all. I forgive you. But tell me instantly, where is the picture?"

"I swear to you, father, you are altogether in error."

"Wretch! Do you deny it?"

And he was about to strike his son, when Louise went between them.

"Brother," she cried, "you know that he is incapable of doing such a thing."

"You defend him! It's yourself, then!"

"Me!" exclaimed the poor old girl, with tears in her eyes. "Oh, Rembrandt, you can't think that!"

The painter sunk down upon a chair without uttering another word. He was completely overcome.

"Let us leave this place," said the Prince, with a superb gesture; "the scene is ignoble, and doubtless had been arranged in some low tavern. The picture has been sold. I am angry with myself for allowing my boots to be soiled in the house of such scum."

He left the place with a majestic step, the steward trotting after him. A few seconds later his *carrosse* rattled over the stones of the Jews'-street.

V.

The unforeseen and incomprehensible disappearance of his picture threw Rembrandt into a state of gloomy despair. For a long time he could not return to his work. At table he cast on Louise and Titus looks full of suspicion, and only opened his mouth to complain of traitors and ingrates.

"Yes," he said, "one believes one has a sister and a devoted son, and puts entire trust in them—only to find that they are one's greatest enemies. In whom can one confide? The honest man is the prey of scamps and thieves. His own family trade upon him and eat him up—his very confidence is turned against him!"

Poor Louise held her tongue. What could be said to a man so tormented by suspicion?

Sometimes, pursued by an indescribable terror Rembrandt mounted, descended, traversed a hundred times a day every hole and corner of his house, like a veritable madman. Often, also, he was seen in his court-yard, walking with a slow and grave pace, his head bowed, his arms crossed upon his chest, and muttering unintelligible words.

When his dogs ran toward him with lowered heads and tails wagging with pleasure.

"Back with you!" he would exclaim. "You too are traitors! My thief has fed you, no doubt, and you licked his hands as if they had been mine!"

At 8 o'clock in the evening Rembrandt shut his door, put up the bar, and sent away Titus and Louise; then, with a long rapier in his hand, he placed himself on the watch in his court-yard, and remained there till sleep weighed down his eyelids and compelled him to retire, cursing the weakness of his will that was incapable of resisting the impulses of nature.

However, in spite of his terrors, which bordered closely on madness, Rembrandt, at the end of a few weeks, betook himself once more to work, and finished his admirable picture of the "Meditative Philosopher," stamped with so profound a melancholy, so true a sadness.

Though he could not work by lamp-light in the evening, Rembrandt rarely left his painting-room. The neighbors every night remarked a light there, and often a shadow fell upon the large red silk curtain.

What was the painter doing at that hour, when heavy sleep resembles death, when silence reigns near and far in the deserted streets, when the green eyes of the cat glow with an inner light, as if it carried a candle in its head? At this ominous hour Rembrandt was still awake. He raised a ponderous trap-door in the centre of the floor of his studio and descended a few stairs. He trembled with excitement, and his eyes flashed, as he pushed his arms into a deep cavity, and, with a strong effort, drew forth an iron chest. He turned red with pleasure, a devilish smile spread over his countenance. He raised the lid of the chest and gazed on the contents. Rembrandt, the miser, could not utter a single word; he was suffocated by emotion—his hands bathed in gold! At length he stammered forth:

"Ho! ho! my poor little angels! Ho! ho! ho! how happy they are! How they sing, my little angels!"

While pronouncing these senseless words, the miser poured his ducats from his hands in a trickling shower, making a dull sound—for the box was nearly filled with gold.

Suddenly his face became agitated, his eyes dilated—he stretched forward his neck—his mouth half opened; terror was painted on every lineament of his features. He listened intently.

A faint sound was heard in the vestibule, like the creaking of stairs under a hasty tread.

Softly, softly, the miser pushed back the iron chest into its place, and reclosed the trap-door. His courage then returned to him; he sprang upon a poniard that hung on the wall, and, like a tiger bounding from his cage, rushed into the vestibule, exclaiming:

"Scoundrel! I have you!"

At the same moment a shadow glanced by the head of the stairs, and disappeared as by enchantment.

Rembrandt remained for a moment, as if stunned. But a thought flashed upon his mind, and he flew to the room in which he had hung his new picture; the nail and the empty space alone remained!

Louise, startled from sleep, heard a wild and terrible cry. The poor creature trembled, and a cold perspiration spread over her limbs; she had recognized her brother's voice. After that ominous and unrepeated cry succeeded an intense—an unendurable silence.

In spite of her alarm, she had courage to get up and hurry to her brother's chamber.

The painter, supporting himself with his back against the wall, pale, livid, with clenched hands and failing legs, foaming at the mouth, and staring with unseeing eyes, appeared completely overpowered. He looked like a corpse standing upright.

Louise endeavored to speak, but her tongue was frozen with terror, and no articulate sound passed her lips. It was as much as she could do to keep herself from falling.

Rembrandt slowly returned to consciousness. He made a gesture, then heaved a long-drawn sigh. Life came gradually back to him, and with it fury.

"I've been robbed! robbed!" he cried.

"Brother!" cried Louise, "brother!"

He looked at her coldly.

"It's you, is it?" he said. "You were there?"

"I rushed here——"

"And Titus?"

"He is asleep, brother."

"Asleep?" We'll go and see."

Rembrandt led the way to his son's chamber, Louise following him.

"Titus!" he cried, pushing the door.

No answer was returned. He drew apart the curtains of the alcove. The bed was empty!

He snatched the bolster from its place, stripped off the sheets, turned everything topsy-turvy. He could not at first believe the evidence of his senses. But doubt was impossible.

"Very well," he said in a sharp and concentrated tone, while a sinister smile passed over his lips; "I now know who has robbed me."

Louise burst into tears.

VI.

Titus had spent the night at the tavern of the *Francs-Soudards*. Toward 4 o'clock in the morning—the first gleam of daylight was touching the chimney-pots with gray—our worthy young man, a little tipsy, was tranquilly making his way along the Jews' street. Arrived in front of Rembrandt's gate, he introduced a false key into the lock. He expected to see, as usual, the two dogs, his accomplices, spring joyously toward him. What was his astonishment, then, to feel a heavy muscular hand seize him by the collar, and to hear the voice of his father exclaim:

"Wretch! I've got you!"

He was dragged into the house with such rapidity that he had no time to throw himself upon his knees and implore forgiveness.

Rembrandt and his son stood face to face in the middle of the studio; Titus with red cheeks and palpitating heart; Rembrandt pale, his eyes glittering with rage.

For some few seconds he remained silent. The young man felt a sort of shudder run down his spine.

"Father!" he cried, "I have behaved very badly, and deserve your reproaches——"

"My picture!" interrupted the painter, in a dry, hard tone of voice.

Titus saw clearly that it was no time for making pretty speeches; his knees bent under him, for Master Rembrandt held an enormous cudgel in his hand, and did not look the least in a jesting mood.

"My two pictures! Speak, thief; what have you done with them?"

"I have not got them, father," cried Titus, joining his hands supplicatingly.

"Where have you just come from?"

"From—from—the tavern."

"Ah! from the tavern," said Rembrandt, with a bitter smile. "You eat, drink and gamble at the tavern, do you, wretch!"

No answer.

"You have nothing to say? You do eat, you do drink, you do gamble there? Who gives you the money?"

Titus hesitated.

"Who gives you the money?" roared Rembrandt. "Speak, rascal, or I'll smash you."

He raised his great cudgel, and poor Titus felt the flesh on his back quiver with horror; but the painter lowered his arm and went on: "I know where you get the money: you steal my pictures to sell them."

"I don't steal, father; I borrow."

"Borrow!" yelled Rembrandt, with a fresh outburst of rage; "borrow!—of whom?"

Overcome by terror, Titus answered:

"Jonas lends me money."

"Jonas—a Jew, a usurer—lends you money! How much? How much?"

The poor fellow dared not name the whole sum; he confessed to half of it—five hundred ducats.

Hardly were the words out of his lips than Rembrandt gave him such a blow on the back with the cudgel that the unfortunate fellow sank down upon the floor, writhing with the pain, and crying out that he was killed.

But Rembrandt relentlessly seized hold of him, and dragged him into a room near at hand, having but a single grated window.

"Wretch!" he cried, "if you do not tell me where my pictures are you shall die of hunger!"

He hastened out of the room, and fastened the door with a double turn of the lock.

With bruised back, Titus remained alone in this dark and narrow room, with no prospect before him but that of an interminable fast. Strange contrast with the tavern of the *Francs-Soudards!*

On returning to the hall, Rembrandt met Louise. The poor woman's eyes were red, her night-cap awry, and altogether she was pitiable to see.

The painter looked at her as a wild boar looks at a dog.

"What do you want?" he demanded.

"Brother, this unfortunate lad knows nothing about——"

"Listen to me," cried Rembrandt, interrupting her; "I forbid you to criticise my acts. If you do, I'll turn you out of my house!"

"I am not criticising; I only say——"

"You have nothing to say," he cried furiously. "Attend to your household affairs."

Louise retired, all in a tremble, and swallowing her tears.

When breakfast time came she informed her brother.

"I shan't eat anything," he replied.

"And—Titus?"

"The wretch shall have nothing to eat either."

"Nor more will I," said Louise, retiring.

Toward evening a remarkable scene took place.

Titus was as hungry as a cannibal, and Rembrandt also, but he was obstinately determined not to eat a morsel of anything.

Titus shouted that he was hungry. His father went to the door, and said to him:

"Where are my pictures?"

"I'm hungry!—I'm hungry!" was his son's only answer.

"So am I," murmured the painter, in a low tone; "so am I hungry!—and I know, by my own feelings, what his sufferings are."

At six o'clock, Louise announced supper.

"I tell you I'm not hungry!—shut the door; the smell of victuals offends me."

"And—he?" inquired Louise.

"He!—let him tell me where my pictures are, and I'll forgive him."

He pronounced these words in a loud voice, so that his son might hear them. But the only response of Titus was every now and then a kick at the door, and a repetition of his cry—"I'm hungry!"

"He's obstinate," said Rembrandt. "So much the worse; I shall be obstinate, too. We'll see which of us gives in first."

In spite of his anger the painter was determined to submit to the same penalty he had imposed on his son. The father suffered, but the miser was the law-maker.

VII.

A strange agitation reigned in the house of Jonas.

Rebecca had waited up late for Titus; the rogue had not come, and the poor girl had at length gone to bed weeping.

For several days she had been affected with an indefinable uneasiness—heart-beatings and sighing. Nothing but the young man's presence seemed capable of calming her, even for an instant, and after he was gone she wept, lamented, and was unable to close an eye.

These symptoms announced a malady at once dangerous and extraordinary.

Titus having, as has been said, neglected to pay his little visit, these symptoms took alarming proportions. In the morning, when Esther entered her young mistress's chamber, she found her pale and downcast; she yawned, sighed, and shivered.

"Heaven take pity on me!" she cried, "I am dying!"

"Dying!" cried Esther, "dying!—oh, don't talk in such a manner!"

"Yes, yes, I'm ill—so ill!—so very ill!"

Esther hastened in alarm to inform Jonas, who hurried to his child's bedside.

At the sight of his daughter—hearing her sighs, and seeing her beautiful eyes brimming over with tears—the old man was filled with a terrible fear.

"Oh, my poor little Rebecca!" he cried, invoking the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, "my child, my treasure, what ails you? Tell me? You have exposed yourself to a draft—you have committed some great imprudence. Tell me what?—hide nothing from me."

The only answer the poor girl made was to toss her arms, to bow her charming head languidly, while large tears, bright as the dew-drops of morning, glittered on the long lashes of her eyes.

Jonas rushed from the room in despair and out of the house, while Esther prepared for her mistress a cooling and quieting drink.

In the course of a few minutes Jonas returned, bringing with him Doctor Jérosonimus.

"What are your particular feelings, my child?" he asked.

At this question Rebecca burst into a fit of crying.

Over the face of Jérosonimus there immediately came a look of strange suspiciousness. He turned upon the young girl the look of a hawk, and a smile puckered his ironical lips.

"I must be left alone with your daughter," he said to Jonas.

Observing that Jonas hesitated, he pointed to a lock of his gray hair, the last that remained upon his bald and sterile cranium.

Jones and old Esther left the room, but they stopped just outside of the door. The cunning doctor then stooped toward Rebecca, and said to her in a confidential manner:

"When was the young man last here?"

"What young man, seigneur?"

"The young man you love."

"Titus?" she asked, in astonishment. "Do you know Titus? He did not come yesterday."

"That will do," he replied, and went and opened the door. "You may come in, Jonas; I have good news to give you. Your daughter is out of danger."

"Heaven be thanked!" cried the broker.

Doctor Jérosonimus interrupted this flow of thankfulness to whisper a few words in the old man's ear. Whatever these words were, they made the broker leap as if he had been suddenly lashed with the thong of a whip. He raised his clenched fist against the doctor, and cried:

"It's a lie!—my daughter is incapable of—"

"She has just confessed it to me," replied Jérosonimus, coldly.

"Confessed!—impossible!"

Jonas sprang toward his daughter's bed, crying:

"It's not true—it's not true, what he has told me?—say it's not true!"

"What?" she asked. "What has the Seigneur Jérosonimus told you?"

"He says—he says—that you have confessed."

"I have confessed nothing, father," said Rebecca.

"Ah! I was sure of it!" cried Jonas; "she has confessed nothing!"

"How!" cried the doctor; "did you not admit to me that a certain young man—a certain Titus——"

"Yes, I owned that I am sad when he does not come to see me."

"When he does not come?" screeched the old man. "He comes here, then?—he has been here?"

"Often, father. He comes in the evening, and we laugh and talk together."

"Unhappy girl! unhappy girl!" cried Jonas, tearing his robe. "And you, you old hussy! why have you not told me of what was going on?"

In his rage he seized Esther by her gray locks.

"What!" cried the old sibyl in her shrillest tones, "haven't you always told me that Rembrandt's son was such a superb young fellow?"

"Rembrandt's son!" cried Jonas; "Rembrandt's son! I recognize in all this the finger of heaven!"

He rushed out of the room and through the streets of the city like one bereft of his wits. The doctor, Esther and Rebecca, thought the poor old man had gone out of his mind.

Out of breath, he rushed into Rembrandt's court-yard.

VIII.

Rembrandt had said to his son, "If you do not tell me where my pictures are, you shall starve to death."

This terrible threat was in course of accomplishment. For forty-eight hours Titus had not had anything given him to eat. Stretched on the floor, pale, haggard, livid as a spectre, the poor fellow no longer kicked at the door; he had become too weak to stand.

Rembrandt, seated in the passage outside, himself as weak and overcome as Titus, but with an inflexible will, and a glance that flashed with sombre fire, repeated from time to time:

"Wretch! say where my pictures are, and you shall receive a piece of bread."

The echo of the vestibule alone answered to his broken accents. He rose, and placed his ear against the door, looked through the keyhole, and murmured:

"He does not answer! Perhaps he is dead!"

Involuntarily his hand moved toward the key, but he sank down upon his seat again, exclaiming:

"I'm fasting as much as he! It's he who is obstinate! Oh, hunger! hunger! what suffering it is!"

Rembrandt threw himself back against the wall, closing his eyes and gnawing his lips.

"Wretch! if he would only speak we might both eat! The thief has my pictures! He has them and will not give them up! The scoundrel, to borrow five hundred ducats!—five hundred ducats! Well, let him perish! I wish it were over!"

Other thoughts than these, however, followed in the miser's mind. His own sufferings gave him an idea of those endured by his son. What he loved best, after his gold, was Titus; so great was his fatherly affection, that he had not been able to condemn his son t[illegible]ndergo the ordeal of hunger without at the same time submitting himself to it. In these moments of relentment, he cried:

"Titus! Titus! confess and I will forgive you! We'll dine off a roast joint together, we'll drink some porter. I'll forget all, Titus."

But, receiving no answer, the miser's rage returned again upon him.

Toward noon he was seized with a sort of hunger-fit, he rose from his seat, exclaiming:

"I can hold out no longer!"

At that moment the door was opened, and Jonas, filled with exasperation, appeared on the threshold.

At sight of this man, to whom he attributed his son's misconduct, a terrible expression came upon Rembrandt's face. If he had not been so weak as hardly to be capable of walking, he would have sprung at the old Jew's throat and tried to strangle him.

Jonas, on his side, was not a bit less furious. His long, yellow face, scored with wrinkles expressed both indignation and despair.

His daughter's misfortune had put him into a passion, which the hooting of the crowd, to which his wildly-hurried passage through the streets had subjected him, had served to augment. To look at these two men—the one tall, thin, long-necked and beaky-nosed, the other short, thick-set, with yellow, flashing eyes—was to be reminded of a heron and a hawk about to fly at one another.

"Master Rembrandt," cried Jonas, "your son is a villain! He has dishonored my daughter, my little Rebecca,—an angel of purity and innocence!"

"And you, you old blackguard!" cried Rembrandt, "have led my son into prodigacy! You have lent him money! Satan strangle you and your Rebecca together, you old scoundrel!"

"I don't come to demand my money," said the broker, "though I have advanced your son a thousand ducats."

"A thousand ducats!" roared Rembrandt. "It's a lie! You have only lent him five hundred."

"I can produce proofs, whenever they may be needed. But that's not the question now."

The miser turned livid.

"A thousand ducats!" he cried; and, in spite of his feebleness, he attempted to spring upon the Jew, but his powers failed him, and he fell back into his chair, repeating, "A thousand ducats!"

"I'll sacrifice the money," replied the Jew, "if your son will consent to embrace the religion of Moses, and marry Rebecca."

"What!" cried Rembrandt, "what! my son become a Jew! Are you mad, you old knave?"

"Your son has seduced my daughter, and ——"

Rembrandt uttered such a cry of rage as made the broker himself tremble.

"Take yourself off, usurer! Take yourself off, or I'll tear you in pieces!"

Exasperation gave him incredible strength; he threw himself upon the old broker, and tried to throttle him. The Jew defended himself as well as he could, while retreating toward the door; and both struggled, yelled at, and abused one another, till the house was turned topsy-turvy. Attacked in front, the old Jew at last succeeded in opening the door, on the threshold of which he drew himself up, and, extending his arms, exclaimed, in solemn tones:

"Master Rembrandt, I, a poor old man, whose white hairs your son has dishonored, I, unfortunate as I am, who ask of you nothing but what is just, and whom you brutally repulse, without regard to my age and my tears—I curse you! Yes, I curse you to the twentieth generation! May you be poor, spat upon, despised! May *dales* inhabit your house, and eat you up!"

He crossed the court-yard while uttering the last words of this malediction, and covering his bald head with the skirt of his robe, for he had lost his pointed hat in the course of the conflict.

Rembrandt, exhausted by his efforts, and with his mind more than ever troubled, hurried to Titus' room and entered it. Titus had raised himself to listen to the sounds of the struggle. His father took him by the hand, without uttering a word, and led him to a cupboard; there he cut a loaf of bread into two parts, and gave one to his son. That done, he dragged him to the outer door, and thrust him into the street, saying:

"Never again let me set eyes on you; you have no more a father, I have no more a son!"

Titus did not at first realize the full extent of his misfortune. After dragging himself a few paces along the walls, he sat himself down upon a boundary-stone, and eat the bread his father had given him. Then he went to the fountain, at the corner of the Jews' Street, and drank plentifully. Strength returned to him, his pale cheeks were reddened, his chest dilated, and his confused ideas returned to something more of orderliness.

The disappearance of Rembrandt's picture, his anger, the penalty he had inflicted, the appearance of Jonas, the words exchanged between the Jew and his father, all came back to his mind with striking distinctness, like the recollection of a dream at first forgotten. He recalled also his father's words: "Never again let me set eyes on you: you have no more a father—I have no more a son!"

Where was he to go now? What was he to do?

The canal ran close by. Titus looked toward it, even approached it with a thoughtful air; but the water was black and muddy, and he turned from it, saying:

"If it had been, at least, schiedam or porter, there might have been some satisfaction in drowning oneself in it; but, in such horrible stuff as that—one must first have lost one's senses."

He walked on without object, his head down-bent, and with a hang-dog look about him.

"Yes, yes," he muttered as he went along, "Jonas has gold. My father will have nothing more to do with me, even if I went back, and he were to forgive me, I should lead the devil's own life; no more porter, no more schiedam, no more cards, no more dice-boxes. I'd rather, a thousand times, drink the canal. By the soul of satan, chance shall decide for me! I'll throw myself at old Jonas' feet, and declare that the light of Judaism has penetrated my heart."

Thus resolved, and night having come, Titus found himself in front of the old Jew's house. He walked round it several times, but at length climbed over the garden-wall, and gave his ordinary signal. This time, however, nobody answered it. Esther, no doubt, had been dismissed.

For more than three hours Titus paced the garden-walks, looking up at the house, at the moon, whose pale rays streamed through the lace-work of the foliage. The cold became nipping. Titus was desperate.

At length he fancied he saw a light passing along the windows. It was only an idea, for the barred shutters were too closely shut to allow of a ray of light being visible from the interior. However, he went up to the door, and pushed it with his hand. It opened.

Happy Titus instantly persuaded himself that the door could only have been left open on his account. Joyfully he took his way up the stairs, in the midst of the darkness, and made for Rebecca's chamber. But just as he was stepping on to the landing-place, a door opened at the end of the long passage, and Jonas, in his shirt, and carrying a lamp in his hand, came toward him.

The young man's first thought was to fly; but he had not time, for the old man advanced toward him with surprising rapidity. He hid himself behind the door, hoping that the old man would pass without seeing him; but, on arriving near him, the Jew stopped and looked at him fixedly, his mouth tightly compressed, his eyes wide open, but dull, glaucous, void of intelligence—the eyes of a corpse.

The sight filled Rembrandt's son with indescribable horror; his hair rose on his head, and his teeth chattered. He tried to utter a cry, but his voice died in his chest.

After a moment's pause, Jonas, without speaking a word, without the motion of a single muscle or fibre of his long face, continued his nocturnal walk.

Titus saw in a moment that there was some mystery in this, and the desire to penetrate it as quickly took possession of him. Step by step he followed the Jew, with a courage far beyond what was natural to his character, or rather, controlled by some unknown power. He followed the old broker as if drawn along by the same current.

Jonas trembled, his long, bare and yellow legs making immense strides. He opened a large oaken door and sprang into a dark room.

When Titus entered after him he thought he was in the interior of a cathedral, so vast and elevated was the room; the light carried by Jonas, incapable of lighting it to its full extent, shone like a bright spot in the midst of immensity. At the same time a strong smell of paint mounted to the young man's brain, and, on the oak panels, he perceived a large number of pictures symmetrically hung, extending from the floor to the roof.

Jonas had hurried to a set of ladder steps, up which he mounted as a cat might have done, holding on with one hand, and with the other raising his lamp, which threw a gigantic shadow into the depths of the vast room. On reaching the top of the steps the old man straightened himself and threw the rays of his lamp into a corner of the vaulted ceiling where hung—Rembrandt's picture, "Abraham's Sacrifice!"

Titus, on beholding the broker in this perilous position—his spine bent and thrown back—uttered an involuntary cry of terror;

"Jonas! Jonas! what are you about! Take care!"

At the sound of this voice, which rang through the building, he instantly turned, staggered, and clutched wildly at the wall; but his finger-nails found no hold, he lost his balance, the lamp dropped from his hand and Titus, now plunged in darkness, heard a heavy fall, followed by a low groan.

Rembrandt's son felt frozen to the marrow of his bones, a cold perspiration burst out all over him, his knees bent under his weight. He succeeded, however, in gaining the door; there he sank down upon the stones, and fainted.

* * * * * *

Several days passed.

Jonas' windows were no more opened; death-like silence reigned in his vast dwelling. The municipal authorities of the good City of Amsterdam, informed of these facts, directed the Jew's house to be searched. The body of the broker was then discovered.

But the most astonishing part of the affair was that a great number of the remarkable pictures in Jonas' collection were recognised by artists or amateurs to whom they had belonged. All declared that these pictures had been purloined from them at different times, in a surprising and inexplicable manner; by order of the sheriffs, they were restored to their owners.

Rembrandt, in this manner, recovered his "Meditative Philosopher" and his "Abraham's Sacrifice." He recollected that the house he inhabited had been sold to him by the broker, and suspected the existence of some secret passage of communication; but all researches on this subject were fruitless. The death of Jonas, however, reassured him as to the future.

Titus and Rebecca retired to Bruges and lived there happily together. The son of Rembrandt became a miser, like his father; from the reception given him at the tavern of the *Francs-Soudards* by his good friends Van Eick and Van Hopp, he had learned the value of money.—*Temple Bar.*

THE SEASONS.

SPRING.

Spring am I, too soft of heart
Much to speak ere I depart;
Ask the Summer-tide to prove
The abundance of my love.

SUMMER.

Summer looked for long am I,
Much shall change, or ere I die;
Prithee, take it not amiss,
Though I weary thee with bliss.

AUTUMN.

Laden Autumn, here I stand,
Worn of heart, and weak of hand;
Say the word that sets me free;
Nought but rest seems good to me.

WINTER.

Ah! shall Winter mend your case?
Set your teeth the wind to face;
Beat the snow, tread down the frost!
All is gained when all is lost.

—*The Academy.* WILLIAM MORRIS.

SHODDY LITERATURE.—In considering the shoddy element in literature, the first thing which arrests the attention is the romance of rascality and the novel of sensation. The authors of these seem to plunge into the records of the criminal Courts in search of their plots and characters, and such "swells" as Pelham and Pendennis give place to ruffians of the swell mob. The two chief elements of interest are bigamy and murder. In the old sentimental novel the heroine went through three volumes of difficulties to get one husband; now, as in Miss BRADDON'S *Aurora Floyd*, she begins with two, and devotes her energies through the three volumes to the getting rid of the superfluous one. And then the indifference to human life displayed by these romancers really demands the attention of the literary police. Thus if a character is in their way, or if they get tired of him, they coolly run him through the body with a goose-quill, and literally blot him out of existence, thus furnishing a new proof that "the pen is mightier than the sword." All their power is of the blood-letting, brain-shattering, teeth-gnashing and interjectional sort. Strange that in a war so prolific in heroism as that we have gone through, with the newspapers crammed with incidents that exceed in interest the marvels of fiction, there should be found any class of our society that should go to such horrible trash as the literature of yellow covers for mental excitement! Nothing lives in literature but that which has in it the vitality of creative art; and it would be safe advice to the young to read nothing but what is old. In this way they would at least avoid being swindled by the perishable shoddy of the mind, which now woos their attention in the slop-shops of letters. The stuff will not wear; and if a person could only see his own mind, with the rags of these suits hanging loose on his thoughts and affections, he would start back amazed at the intellectual scarecrow he was made to appear.

But we fear the term "shoddy" cannot be confined to this kind of literature, but must be extended to many weak though well-intentioned volumes which propose a moral and religious aim. These books have a painfully childish and "do-me-good" air, and, while they evince a parrot-like memory of moral truisms and religious phrases, are without an atom of moral vitality and spiritual might. They superficialize the most important principles, are the mere shoddy covering of commonplace morality and lip religion, the text-books whence are drawn the ethics of weaklings and the theology of hypocrites. Good books are never written by "goodies;" and great ideas which represent the deepest facts in life, and which, when wielded by strong souls, communicate inspiration to the heart and power to the will, are soon shorn of their vitality, and dwindle into mere mockeries of spiritual experience, when manufactured mechanically for the religious market.—*E. D. Whipple, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

COUNT VON MOLTKE.—Count MOLTKE may claim the title of the first living strategist. He is a native of Gnewitz, in Mecklenburg, and was born on the 25th of October, 1800; so that he has just celebrated his seventieth birthday at Versailles. He is not a Prussian by extraction, but a Dane; and it is remarkable that just a century ago his name was well known in London, as the then Count MOLTKE accompanied King CHRISTIAN on his visit to England in 1768, when he made the celebrated *mot* which has been so often put down to others, to the effect that "St. James' Palace might be all very well for the King of England, but it was not a place in which to put a Christian."

The present Count was brought up in Holstein, where his father had an estate; and it was among the Danes that he first acquired those military tastes which he afterward turned against them in the war of 1866. At twelve years of age he was sent to the Land Cadet Academy at Copenhagen, and at twenty-two obtained a commission in the Prussian Army. He was first stationed at Frankfort, where he found friends by whose liberality—his father's property having been lost—he was sent to Berlin to study modern languages and the more technical part of his profession. Employed next in the direction of a School of Division, we find him attached to a commission for making military surveys in Silesia and the Duchy of Posen. After attaining the rank of Captain, he passed four years in European and Asiatic Turkey; these he turned to good account by devoting himself to the work of military surveys, and writing a book on the subject embodying his experience. He aided the Sultan MAHMOUD in various ways, and instructed him in the art of war with such satisfactory results, that to him are attributed several great improvements in the organization of the Turkish Army. By the Sultan he was commissioned to prepare plans of Varna, Schumla, Silistria, and other places on the Danube; and this commission led to his publication of a somewhat celebrated historical work which bears his name—*The Russo-Turkish Expedition.* 1828-29. He also bore a part in the campaign in Syria which the Turks undertook in 1839 against MEHEMET ALI, Viceroy of Egypt, and his adopted son, IBRAHIM PASHA.

Returning from the East in 1840, he was made Major, and in the same year married the Fraulein VON BURT of Holstein. In 1845 he was nominated an Aide-de-Camp to Prince HENRY of Prussia, uncle of the present King. In 1848 he was sent to Magdeburg as chief of the general staff of his corps, and thenceforth his promotion was most rapid. In 1850 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, full Colonel in the following year, Major-General in 1856, and in 1859 Lieutenant-General; more recently he has attained the rank of full General, and in October last, on the capitulation of Metz—we believe on his seventieth birthday—he was created "Count VON MOLTKE." But we are anticipating the strict order of events.

It was in 1866 that MOLTKE'S name came prominently before the public as the man according to whose strategical plans the Danish war was carried through to a successful result; and it was in the course of this war he first saw and approved the "needle-gun," which was subsequently used with such terrible effect against the Austrians. He was present at Sadowa, where, "seated at his desk in the rear"—to use the words of a magazine writer—"he received, through the field telegraph, a stream of intelligence from all the corps, followed their movements on the map, and transmitted his orders through the wires with such masterly effect that not a single movement failed." At the conclusion of the war, VON MOLTKE was appointed, along with Count BISMARCK, a Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of Prussia, for negotiating with the South German States. After the preliminaries of peace with Austria were signed, MOLTKE had conferred on him the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, answering to the Knighthood of the Garter in England.

Count VON MOLTKE is known to be one of the most accomplished of modern linguists; and there is not a single language or dialect of Europe which he has not mastered. He is also known to be a man gifted with a singular power of reticence; in this respect superior even to BISMARCK, if that be possible. Hence arose that witty saying, which has been attributed to Lord PALMERSTON, and to half a dozen other politicians, that "VON MOLTKE can talk six modern languages, but knows how to hold his tongue in ten."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

OSTRICH HUNTING.—Considerable attention has of late years been bestowed upon "Ostrich farming." On these so-called farms numbers of ostriches are kept solely for the growth of feathers for commercial purposes; the inclosures in which the birds are confined vary in size from fifteen to twenty acres, encircled by low stone walls, over which the ostriches never attempt to leap. A novel plan, we learn, has been adopted near Grahamstown for hatching the eggs of these valuable birds artificially, by means of an incubator; the eggs are kept up to a temperature of from 100° to 105° of FAHRENHEIT'S thermometer by the aid of an oil lamp, at a cost of a trifle more than a penny for the twenty-four hours; the natural period of incubation in struthious birds (ostriches) is about forty-nine days. Ostrich feathers are in constant demand, being employed for a great many purposes, and their value, commercially, varies considerably in accordance with color and quality; the long white feathers which are plucked from the wings are esteemed the finest, and are worth on the average from £33 to £40 per pound, which usually comprises about eighty feathers. These finer white feathers are mostly used by the Court plume makers; the process of cleaning consists in careful washing with soap and clean water, a softish brush being at the same time employed judiciously; after the scouring the feathers are well rinsed and shaken out to dry. Next in value follow the long black and gray feathers, and lastly the small ones, which fetch only about forty shillings a pound. Feathers obtained from the wild birds are reckoned to be more valuable than those plucked from the "farmed" birds. The mode of hunting ostriches by the regular hunters has been thus described: The finest adult male bird is singled out of the flock of perhaps six or eight, at the season when the feathers are in the finest condition—that is, when the quills have not arrived at their full hardness or development: the plume of the feathers is then beautifully delicate and soft; these feathers are then called blood feathers, and are considered of the greatest value. The hunter then follows it at a sharp trot, so as not thoroughly to alarm the bird, but follows it up perhaps ten miles or more at the same rate of speed, and then stops and off saddle, letting his horse feed and rest a little for about twenty minutes; the ostrich also stops. The hunter then mounts again, and follows up the bird at a fast gallop. The ostrich is now, however, stiff and tired after his previous exertion, and does not go along so fast, so that his pursuer soon runs him down and knocks him on the head with a "sjambok," a thick thong of hippopotamus or rhinoceros hide, and kills him at once. An ostrich in good plumage is worth about £16, and each bird has from two and a half to three ounces of the finest white feathers. Some hunters will get from fifty to eighty birds in a season.—*Land and Water.*

EARTH EATING.—It is well known that in different parts of the world there are people who eat earth; among them are some of the natives of Java, who eat a red kind of earth as a luxury. This earth, which is soft and smooth to the touch, has been analyzed by a German chemist, who finds it very rich in iron, with a small quantity of potassa and soda. Some tribes eat earth to stay the pangs of hunger by filling their stomachs, and because at times they can get nothing better; but the people in Java eat their earth, baked in thin cakes, as an agreeable variety in their general diet. The cakes, when slightly moistened, are rich and unctuous, and the enjoyment in eating is supposed to consist in the sensation produced by a fatty substance. It is a curious fact in the history of human habits.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRENCH DINNERS.—A word here on these French dinners. I own, at first, they were to me a deep mystery. What could be the use of taking twelve different mouthfuls of twelve successive dishes? Why on earth could not one eat the meat and potatoes together, instead of gazing hungrily at a small fragment of *rôti* sitting forlorn in the middle of one's plate, to be followed, at long intervals, by a bite of fried potatoes and two tea-spoonsful of sorrel or spinach? It seemed such an awful waste of time and appetite. I will not deny, there have been moments when a good slice of roast beef and two honest potatoes, or even a substantial piece of bread and cheese and a glass of milk, and then to rise at once, one's dinner done, would have been a state of things quite paradisiacal. But shortly there grew to be a certain charm in these lengthy meals—these multifarious, varied, delicately-cooked dishes—in which one was always wondering what was to come next, and what it was made of when it did come. My domestic and culinary spirit began to have a secret admiration for the way in which French cooks contrive to make something out of nothing—to evolve the tastiest dishes out of the most ordinary materials; also for a certain refinement of feeding, very pleasant in its way—no greasy nastiness of stews; no gigantic, ill-cooked joints; no swilling during dinner and after, of heavy ale and porter, or well-brandied wines. Undoubtedly, as a nation, our neighbors are more temperate than we—in eating probably, most decidedly in drinking. While a Briton luxuriates in rich meat dinners, strong ales and "heady" wines, a Frenchman lives upon dainty dishes, chiefly composed of vegetables, and drinks the lightest of *vin ordinaire.* Of course, either follows his own way of living, and thinks it the best way; still, on comparing the two, one feels inclined to believe that the chances of a healthy, enjoyable existence, blessed with a clear head and a sound stomach, are rather in favor of *Monsieur.*—*Fair France, by Miss Mulock.*

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF THE SUN AND MOON.—We are so accustomed to the near equality of the sun and moon as respects their apparent size, that we are apt to overlook the fact that this apparent equality must be regarded rather in the light of a fortunate accident than as in any way an essential attribute of the orbs which rule the day and the night. In the whole range of the solar system there is no other instance of so remarkable an association. In Mercury, Venus and Mars, of course, no eclipses of any sort can occur, because these planets have no moons. But even in Jupiter, notwithstanding the grandeur of his system of satellites, and though total solar eclipses recur at intervals which must be measured by hours rather than by months, as with us, yet such solar eclipses as we see can never take place. For not one of his moons is capable of just hiding the sun's disc and a very narrow border all round, while beyond that border the colored prominences, and beyond the prominences the glory of the corona, are left in view. If we try to conceive the circumstance of an eclipse of the sun by one of Jupiter's nearest moons, we have to imagine a dark disc capable of obliterating a sun more than thirty times larger than that which is actually seen from Jupiter; and even the furthest of Jupiter's moons covers twice as great a space as the sun. It is easily seen that when a total eclipse is just beginning or just ending, under these circumstances, only a small part of the matter outside the sun can be visible, and nothing resembling that complete ring of such matter, visible to ourselves when the moon obliterates from view the nearly equal solar disc. So also in Saturn—whence the sun must appear as a mere dot of bright light—and in Uranus and Neptune, whence he appears yet smaller, there can be no such eclipses as we inhabitants of earth are favored with. Hence it may not unreasonably be concluded that terrestrial astronomers alone have any knowledge of the colored solar prominences and of the corona.

It is worth mentioning, also, that interesting as are the discoveries which have been recently made during solar eclipses, there are other discoveries due also to the observation of total eclipses, though in very ancient times, which are as full of interest. It sounds incredible, but is nevertheless strictly true, that owing to comparatively rough observations of ancient eclipses, modern astronomers have learned that the moon is gradually drawing nearer to the earth, and further, that the rate of the earth's rotation on her axis is slowly but surely diminishing, insomuch that at some far distant epoch the day will last as long as a lunar month. Nor do the facts that the approach of the moon will in time be changed into recession, and that the lengthening of the day takes place so slowly that millions of centuries must elapse before it is completed, diminish the interest which attaches to these tokens of mutability in relations which had once been regarded as altogether unchangeable.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CELEBRATED ORGANS.—Some of the Continental organs are celebrated for their size and magnificent tones. They are mostly in the cathedrals. At Tours the organ has sixty stops; at Weingarten, sixty-four; at Stuttgardt, sixty-eight; at Hamburg, seventy; at Prague, seventy-one; at Seville, the same number; at Frankfort, seventy-four; at Meiseburg, seventy-five; at Rotterdam, seventy-six; at Lübeck, eighty-two. Remembering that a stop comprises a long row of pipes, we shall be prepared to understand how complex must be the internal arrangements of an organ containing seventy or eighty stops. Most of the pipes are made of metal, a combination of tin and lead, with sometimes a little antimony added; the others are made of wood. Some are square, some round; some are open at the top, others closed. Some are of stupendous size, thirty-two feet high by thirty-inches or so in diameter; they emit a gigantic rumbling growl, very Polyphemus-like, rather than a musical note. At the other end of the scale are pipes scarcely an inch long, with a diameter analogous to that of a barley-straw, and a note such as that of a tiny bird. Some costly curiosities have been made on the Continent in the way of organs; such as the Duke of MANTUA'S organ, in which the keys, pipes and bellows were made of alabaster; another, in which glass was used instead of alabaster; and one in a convent at Madrid was made of solid silver.

Those at Haarlem, Rotterdam, Freyburg, Milan, Weingarten, Stuttgardt, Seville, Frankfort, with the Madeleine, and two or three others at Paris are exceptionally powerful. Some owe their power to one peculiar stop or set of pipes; some to the number of such sets; some to the effective balancing of one set against another; some to the excellence of the arrangements for the supply of wind at a high pressure. Some organs will literally make a church tremble, by the amazing power of well-speaking pipes thirty-two feet in length.—*All The Year Round.*

FINE ARTS.

Death of Celebrated Artists—Zamacois, Regnault and Otto Weber—New Pictures—Artists' Sale.

One of the most celebrated of the modern school of artists—E. ZAMACOIS—is dead. We give below an extract from a private from a friend, which contains all the details we are in possession of:

"From letters just received from Messrs. GOUPIL & Co., Paris, I perceive that E. ZAMACOIS, the talented painter of the so-much-admired picture, 'The Education of a Prince,' on exhibition here some time ago, died at Madrid, where he had come from Paris, from disease of the chest. When I saw him in Paris he looked very consumptive, and the excitement during the war in France very likely brought on his untimely death."

ZAMACOIS was known here by the picture referred to above, recently purchased by Mr. KENNEDY, of this City, by "The Return to the Monastery," now in the possession of Mr. R. L. CUTTING; by "The Refectory," and "The Two Confessors," owned respectively by Mr. TUCKERMAN and Mr. TAYLOR JOHNSTON. Some fine examples of his style are also to be found in the Belmont Gallery, and in those of Messrs. GOUPIL, SCHAUS and AVERY. ZAMACOIS was born in Madrid. About eight years ago he went to Paris and there met with Mr. W. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, who appreciated his genius and befriended him. The young artist chose JEROME as his master, but subsequently, we believe, studied under MEISSONIER. Devoting himself entirely to his art, he made astonishingly rapid progress, and at the time of his death stood in the first rank of the modern school of painters. He was but twenty-eight years of age when death put an end to a career so bright, so glorious and so full of promise, that it may well be thought that had he lived but a short time longer he would have made a name second to that of no living artist. His compositions are distinguished for originality of conception and treatment, strength of expression, and purity and brilliancy of color. In the two last-named qualities, indeed, he is surpassed by none of his compeers. In all his later works a vein of satire is to be found, though not of the gloomy or misanthropical kind that sees no good thing in human nature, but rather of that which seeks to make men better by bringing before them their vanities and follies. His last, and in many respects his greatest work, "The Education of a Prince," was noticed at length in the TIMES a few weeks ago.

REGNAULT.

The death of REGNAULT, an artist of some promise, is also announced. "He was killed," says our informant, "in the last sortie from Paris." A specimen of his work, "An Athlete Struggling with two Horses," is now in the Academy of Design. He has also several pictures in the English galleries. His effects are forced and his forms and attitudes often unnatural; nevertheless he possessed undoubted talent, and would have made himself a name had he been spared.

OTTO WEBER.

OTTO WEBER'S death was announced in the TIMES of 29th January. Like his *confrère* REGNAULT, he was killed during one of the sorties from the capital. There is now on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery a very fine picture by WEBER. Four oxen are drawing a wagon-load of wood through a forest. Above them wave the almost bare branches, and the ground beneath their feet is covered with brown and sere leaves. The composition is executed with all that freedom and breadth of style which distinguishes WEBER'S work, and which shows his complete mastery over the technical difficulties of his art. No single leaf or blade of grass is elaborated, yet they are all there; and we feel that they are dead leaves and not blotches of paint that cover the ground. The attitudes and expressions of the oxen and their drivers are admirable, and the color such as our native artists may study with advantage. Among the many artists dead since the beginning of the present year, there are none, who, in his particular branch of art, gave more promise than WEBER.

PICTURE SALE.

A large number of our native artists have contributed to the sale which takes place at the Somerville Gallery on Monday evening next. There are eighty-two paintings in all, comprising specimens by Wyant, Mosler, Julie H. Beers, McEntee, S. Colman, Shattuck, W. Holberton, W. Thompson, Nehlig, Bellows, E. W. Perry, Arthur Parton, G. H. Hall, James M. Hart, T. L. Smith, Sonntag, Gray, Casilear, and Britchen. We have space to refer to a few only. Mr. NEHLIG has a capital study, from life we presume, entitled "The Book Worm," and Mr. GRAY a charming female figure, building "Castles In the Air." Mr. COLMAN'S "Woods in Autumn" would be very pleasing if it were not for the unnaturally strong contrast between the color of the leaves and the sky. It strikes us at once as untrue. Mr. SHATTUCK is represented by two charming pictures—"Moonlight," full of fine feeling and good color, and "Harvesting." Mr. PERRY sends his "Weaver," a careful and conscientious work. Mr. HOLBERTON is well represented by "Dead Game," "Trout," "Speckled Beauties," &c., and ARTHUR PARTON by "Coming Rain," which is good, in spite of some eccentricities of color. "The Lost Cause." (No. 38,) by HENRY MOSLER, is, in many respects, one of the most noticeable paintings in the collection. The story is well told. A gloomy sky, instead of a bright blue, would have far better brought out the sentiment of the composition.

NOTES.

Among the new pictures lately placed in the Academy of Design, we notice two pastels by Mrs. GREATA, an English lady, now resident in this City. They are very good in color, and charming in expression. Indeed, we have seldom seen child-faces more delicately handled than these. We trust to see more of Mrs. GREATA'S work. * * * The annual reunion of the Palette Club, for which Dr. MEINECKE, Mr. HESS, and other colaborers, have made immense and exhaustive preparations, will take place on Monday evening next, at Allemania Hall.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Carlisle is the name of a large number of places in the world, among them one which is situated on the confines of civilization in Kentucky. A man who subscribes himself "An Experienced and Popular Educator," has taken an especial interest in this particular Carlisle and thinks, if it could only have a college, its glory would be complete. "All it lacks," he says, "to make it one of the most interesting places in all the Blue Grass region, is a college building, the pavements repaired, and the Marysville Railroad completed;" and to accomplish this grand result, he is eager to contribute $1,000 toward the college, on condition he is chosen one of the Professors, and so enabled to live in that delightful spot of the Blue Grass region. After this munificent offer, including the $1,000 and the services as Professor for a consideration, the people of Carlisle deserve to live among the blue grass in ignorance all their days if they don't build a college and repair their pavements.

Rev. Father A. VINCENT JANDEL, General of the Dominican Order, kept from the knowledge of the world from the 15th of September till a recent date, a wondrous miracle which occurred at Soriano in Calabria. He now, at this late day, comes forward and tells us that at the time and place aforesaid, an old carved image of St. Dominic, before an assemblage of astonished worshipers, came forward from his dusty niche and delivered a sermon of an hour and a half in length. The discourse was rather more than orthodox in length and must have been tiresome, especially as the good Saint did nothing but go through the motions of preaching. His action was energetic and forcible, but accompanied by no audible sound. The spectators, of course, could make nothing of this "inexplicable dumb show," but Father JANDEL now interprets it by the light of subsequent events as a protest on behalf of Rome and the Pope. It must be peculiarly provoking to PIUS IX. that this interposition was not made known sooner. It might have saved the Eternal City and His Holiness' sacred person from sacrilegious invasion; but now *cui bono?* The Saint should have been more explicit or the Dominican General more apt.

It is a "hard sentence of an ancient date" to pass upon a man that he "dies as the fool dieth," but if he persists in going through the insane evolutions known as the trapeze performance, and thereby breaks his neck, he can hardly expect a judgment less harsh. The BANVARD brothers, spoken of as "American gymnasts," were performing in Oldham, England, lately, when one of them fell from the trapeze head foremost into the orchestra, a distance of about forty feet. The audience, we are told, was panic-stricken. "Men yelled and women screamed," but yet they had come together and paid their shillings for the express purpose of seeing these young men risk their lives in their hair-brained feats. The "breaking of ribs" may not nowadays be "sport for ladies," but running the risk of worse things seems to entertain them immensely.

"Gentlemen farmers" are not usually distinguished for the profitable results which attend their curious experiments in rural industry. "What they know about farming" may be made to cover many acres of barren foolscap, but it seldom causes the soil which they torment to bring forth bounteously of the riches stored within it. One Mr. DENHAM, who is described as a "gentleman farmer," was lately brought before the Magistrates at Guilford, England, through the agency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Having exhausted his ingenuity for taking the life out of the soil, he had turned his attention to stock-raising, and was trying the interesting but delusive experiment of making his cattle live without eating. As their strength gradually gave out he kept them in exercise by shutting them in a yard full of holes, "so that they were constantly stumbling and slipping about." Ten cows and four steers were kept in this way "until they were scarcely able to stand," and then the beneficent association before mentioned interrupted the experiment. Mr. DENHAM was fined for his efforts in gentlemanly stock-raising.

We are told of a negro porter at a hotel in Columbus, Ohio, who within the last few years has gradually bleached out until now he looks "like a very pale white man." His skin, originally black, kept peeling off by degrees, until he came to his present complexion. Nor was this the effect of any disease, for we are informed that he has all the time been in a perfectly healthy condition. It is simply one of the effects of the Fifteenth Amendment, which is expected to become general in time. The porter of Columbus is lucky enough to be the first of his race to undergo the process.

A mathematical tutor in London has been committed for trial for inciting a printer's boy to steal a copy of the examination papers of the Apothecaries Company. The tutor acted as a "coach" to medical students, and gave, as an excuse for his improper conduct, that he was anxious to assist a pupil who had been "plucked" at the preliminary examination, and whose father had declared that if he failed again he would assist him no further. It was very cruel of the father, and the tutor's generous impulses do him honor, but really he ought not to have such a contempt for the dignity of the Apothecaries Company, and such a disregard for the well-being of the printers lad, as lead us to engage in such clandestine proceedings. If the young man himself, whose favor with a stern parent, and perchance whose prospects in life depended largely on that examination, had done the stealing, or even corrupted the imp of the printer's office, the case would have been different, for there is a law that we wot of in the colleges of this country, higher than the statutes of any State, which not only clears of guilt, but crowns with some degree of glory, the daring youth who secures the examination papers in advance.

Smoking is sometimes characterized as a "beastly" habit, and we have the authority of one philosopher, eminent in his way, that directly a man begins to indulge in this luxury, he is transformed into a hog. But one does not need to be a philosopher to notice that hogs very rarely smoke during their lives, however much they may be smoked afterward, and that other beasts, whatever faults they may have of their own, do not deserve to have the vices of men set down as among their characteristics. They do say, though, that tigers in the East sometimes aspire to the prerogatives of humanity, and indulge in cigars. A correspondent of the Neilgherry *Excelsior* tells a pretty tough story of a tiger cub, which is in the habit of smoking up all his master's cigar-stumps. He secures these luxurious bits as they are thrown away, and after his master has retired to bed "gets a light" from the kitchen and enjoys a quiet smoke every night. This sagacious Egyptian "newspaper man" evidently thinks his own story a trifle strong for skeptical palates, and so tells another of the same kind, to show that the occurrence is no new thing. MEHEMET ALI, he says, "the most enlightened ruler Egypt ever had,"—though we do not see what that has to do with it, unless to sustain the respectability of the tiger and his habits—used to have a tame animal of this irascible species, to which he regularly handed over his hookah after enjoying his own after-dinner sedative. The animal waited patiently for his turn, and then puffed away with great gusto. Whether this shows that civilization has an elevating effect on these brutes, or the reverse, depends on the estimation in which smoking is held as a habit. At all events, we are assured that these smoking tigers do not devour human beings, which, in our view, is a worse habit even than puffing tobacco.

Some of the English M. Ps. seem to be on anything but pleasant terms with their constituents. Even Mr. GLADSTONE has of late been grievously importuned by the intelligent people of Greenwich to relieve them of the honor of being represented in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, and Mr. AYRTON recently paid a visit to Tower Hamlets, whose mouth-piece he is in the same august assembly, and met with no very friendly greeting. At the opening of the meeting, one MIGOTTI, a working-man, usurped the chair, and a resolution was offered, and declared to be adopted, to the effect that "the important interests of this large constituency have been lamentably neglected and wilfully slighted by our senior member, Mr. AYRTON, and that his conduct to the electors of the Tower Hamlets has ever been unbecoming and insolent, and generally that his rude, coarse demeanor, both in and out of Parliament, has made the borough of the Tower Hamlets a byword throughout the United Kingdom." In conclusion, Mr. AYRTON is urgently invited "to resign into the hands of the electors the trust which he has so disgracefully violated." This is plain language, and though the honorable gentleman made a speech to the reporters, in which he spoke of his assailants as "wretched instruments of the beer trade," he was forced to beat a retreat and recognise the real rulers of Tower Hamlets.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Use of Lace—Indoor and Outdoor Garments—Little Change in Bonnets and Hats—The Style in the Arrangement of the Hair.

Le Follet reports for this month the almost universal adoption of velvets, cloth, velveteens and fur. The thickest and heaviest materials made are most eagerly sought after, either for toilets or their garnitures, and we constantly see velvet and fur used in the trimmings of materials with which at one time we should have thought them perfectly incongruous. Applications of velvet mixed with narrow soutaches are again coming gradually into favor; they will, we think, be reserved for trimmings to fabrics that are partly woolen. Lace was never more lavishly used than at the present moment on all the silken materials; and Cluny, after being discarded on account of its having become so common, is rapidly regaining favor, especially for young ladies. The *dentelles riches*, Brussels point, point d'Alençon, old English point, Mechlin, &c., are reserved for married ladies. It is the same with furs; very young unmarried ladies should not wear ermine or the most expensive species of sable. Beaver, after having totally disappeared for so many seasons, is again introduced; but at present we have seen very little of it.

INDOOR DRESSES.

Dresses intended for indoor morning wear are cut in one to fit the figure, with the exception of the two back breadths, or one if the material is very wide. This is put on at the waist with handsome box plaits; to hide the join, a small basque or large bow is worn. The front breadths are cut short enough to show the feet, the back being much trained. Out-of-door costumes are just *ras terre*, or one or two inches from the ground; they are very much trimmed with ribbon or piece velvet and crossway bands. Bias folds of the same material as the dress, piped with velvet of a darker shade, are much worn; they are sometimes cut in scallops. The bodies are always made with basques; the tunics are plain in front, with little real or simulated tabliers, and festooned or left to hang straight at the back. Quilted satin skirts, under tunics of velvet or silk, are very fashionable for indoor or visiting toilets. Train skirts are very long indeed at the back, and just clear the ground in front. The front breadths are quite plain to the waist, the back put on in large plaits and very full. Skirts are always arranged so as to throw all the fullness to the train. High bodices are invariably made with basques, and of these there is an immense variety. They are always opened; or, if intended for very simple wear, the trimming represents an opening. Sleeves are generally wide, but we think it will be very long before the coat sleeve is quite discarded; it is too becoming to the figure and too convenient a shape, especially at this season, to be quite set aside. Points are very fashionable for low bodies. We have seen several with two rounded points in front, and one much deeper and more accentuated at the back. To set well to the figure, many low bodices, with either points or basques, are made with a seam up the back, though still worn fastened in front. The sleeves are very short, and the bodices are very low and gracefully curved back and front with a deep tucker.

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

There is hardly any variety in the form of out-door garments worth mentioning; the tight-fitting jackets, with tunics, are the most elegantly worn. For smaller cloaks, the half-loose ones cut up at the back and sides, and trimmed round the openings, are much used. Plaid and striped shawls are much worn as wraps. They are folded scarf-shape and fastened on one shoulder. This style has a much better effect with costumes than would be produced were the shawl folded so as to have the point behind, which is only suitable for trained dresses. Many very pretty and coquettish house jackets are worn quite loose, and generally without sleeves; when these are added, they are always open to the shoulder, showing the dress-sleeve underneath. They are handsomely braided or trimmed with cords and tassels.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets and hats vary but slightly from those of last month. For the latter, feathers are as much worn as ever, either in little tufts or long drooping plumes. We have seen several very elegant hats entirely covered with little black curled feathers, a little bunch of colored feathers being introduced in the front or at one side, and fastened down with a jet or cut steel aigrette and star. These hats are plain, with flat crown and narrow brim slightly bent in front and at the back. They are very convenient, as the colored feather is easily removable, and can be changed for another to assimilate with the toilet. The present favorite shape of bonnet is too conveniently arranged for the hair to dread any very formidable rivalry. Velvet or satin bonnets, trimmed with feathers and lace, are the most full dress. Some of these are very elegant. They generally have lace strings hanging loosely on the dress, below the velvet or satin ones, tied under or at the side of the chain. Some very dressy bonnets, intended to be worn at a wedding, had only the loose lace strings, which were attached to the front of the dress by a flower or feather.

FASHION IN HAIR.

Our leading *eleganies* are slightly discountenancing the fashion of wearing the back hair very low on the neck. It is neither becoming to the shape of the head nor the shoulders, and it by no means improves the back of the dress on which it rests. The hair is worn very high in front; it is very often raised and turned back over a cushion, the remainder being distributed in loops and braids. We have seen two or three coiffures dressed in this way, and powdered for balls. The tournures are larger than ever, standing out very much at the back and sides of the waist, causing the top of the train to stand far from the waist at the back.

A Recent Court Ceremony at St. Petersburg.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at St. Petersburg thus describes a recent Court ceremony:

"One morning at the beginning of 1870 there was a great gathering at the Winter Palace. The Court, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, ladies as well as gentlemen, officers of the army and navy, all were there. The object of the assemblage was to witness the ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance by an Imperial Prince who had just attained his majority. While the company were assembling there was all at once that peculiar silence which announces the arrival of a distinguished personage. All eyes were turned to the great folding doors, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF entered in his handsome gala uniform, but to the astonishment of all beholders the Chancellor wore no sword, a circumstance which gave rise to a great deal of pleasant talk. Some looked on it as a good omen for the continuance of peace during the ensuing year; others said that the Minister intended to show the power of diplomacy, which was henceforward to settle all questions without the assistance of the sword. But the theory was upset by one of the Prince's friends taking off his own sword and giving it to the Chancellor, thus clearly showing that diplomacy could not get on without the sword after all. Taken in this sense, the omen was as true as most omens are that are not forgotten. At all events, the sword threw diplomacy into the shade last year, though as far as this country is concerned, it has fortunately remained in the scabbard."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria, thinks of becoming editor of a musical journal.

It is said that M. ROCHEFORT, who was serving in the artillery of the National Guard, was wounded in the last sortie from Paris.

A renewed attempt at a combined Turkish and French commercial paper is to be started at Constantinople, under the title of *Takvim-i-Tyaret*, or *Gazette of Commerce.*

Objects seventy-two feet long can be distinctly seen on the surface of the moon by the great telescopes of the Earl of ROSSE and Lord OXMANTON.

The wife of MEHEMET ALI requires 500 camels to transport her luggage when she goes to the springs.

Paris has only a fraction over 57,000 houses.

The will of the late Mr. MARK LEMON has been proved, the personality being under £800.

A Chinese thief, having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back the next day to be shown how to wind it up.

Mr. SKEAT'S edition of CHAUCER'S *Treatise on the Astrolabe*, will not appear till next year.

Miss ALICE B. LEGOYT holds the gold medal of the Royal Lifeboat Society of England.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, formerly Governor of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Governor Queensland.

It is interesting to hear from London that "suicide has set in strongly with 1871. Many respectable persons have taken the leap in the dark during the last fourteen days."

Mr. LECKEY, author of the *Rise and Fall of Rationalism, History of European Morals*, &c., is to marry the Baroness VON DEDEM, lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Holland.

The *American Register* says that "every American now traveling in Europe should carry a passport, issued at Washington, or any of our foreign Legations. *Visa* of French Consul in town when one is leaving imperative for entering France."

Soluble glass is coming into use in Europe for "waxing" floors, and is found to answer the purpose admirably.

A meeting has been held in Glasgow to consider means for promoting the religious and social improvement of that city. Councilor MILLER alluded to the terrible destitution which exists among the lower classes, and stated that there were 130,000 citizens living in utter disregard of all means of "grace and Sabbath observance."

The London book-sellers have started a charitable movement for assisting their starving fellow-tradesmen in Paris.

In Belgium, thirty-nine per cent. of the population, exclusive of children of seven years and below that age, are unable, according to the last census, either to read or write. The number of people having received primary education is largest in the province of Luxembourg, where it comprises seventy-seven per cent.; and lowest in the provinces of East Flanders, where it falls to forty-eight per cent. of the population.

The executors of the late Mr. CHARLES DICKENS (Mr. JOHN FORSTER and Mr. DICKENS' sister-in-law, Miss HOGARTH) have disposed of the author's entire series of copyrights to Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL at a very high price.

The paper in the *Edinburgh Review* on SHAKESPEARE'S hard words, which attracted much attention two years ago, was, it appears, written by Prof. BAYNES, of St. Andrew's, Fife. It is to be published in a separate volume.

The *Français*, a clerical and monarchical organ, says sadly: "The fall of Paris will be more than a revolution; more than a profound humiliation, and an extraordinary upsetting of the present order of things. It will be the breaking up of our power—the end of that moral and material greatness which our ancestors took fourteen centuries to build up, and which we are doomed to see crumbling to dust in a few months. Never, since the fall of the Roman Empire, has there been such a catastrophe as that which we of this generation are doomed to see and to suffer."

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* informs us that—"On the occasion of the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince wore the Order of the Garter, which was not, however, very conspicuous, being partially hidden by the high boots forming part of the military costume." The Order of the Garter is worn about the neck, and the boots must have been very high, indeed, to have concealed it.

The Pope's prison—since he insists on so calling it—contains upward of 12,000 rooms, including a chapel as large as an ordinary-sized church, and several court-yards; and it has a fine garden or park attached, where, when the weather is fine, he takes his constitutional walk. This splendid palace is attached to St. Peter's by a long gallery and suite of rooms, and stands on the right-hand side as we face the church. A man ought to be satisfied with 12,000 rooms to choose from.

A curious pamphlet, from the pen of Señor CASTELS, has just appeared in Madrid, entitled *Amadeus I., from a Phrenological Point of View.*" We sincerely hope that this author's next work may not be *Amadeus I., from an Anatomical Point of View.*

It is to be recorded, not without emotion, that there are now not less than nine law schools in the presidency of Bengal alone, with 670 students, thus threatening India with a plague of lawyers.

Advices from Berlin state that the troops taken prisoners at Paris are about 180,000; the fortress guns captured, 1,500; field-pieces and *mitrailleurs*, 400. The gun-boats on the Seine, and the locomotives and rolling-stock, are likewise appropriated by the victors.

The English being somewhat interested in the military condition of the Russian Empire, the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes a few interesting statistics: "The effective force of the Russian Army was," it says, "increased in 1870 from 726,000 to 744,000, and special attention was paid to the military education of the troops. The whole of the peace establishment of the army is now armed with breech-loaders, of which a sufficient number are being got ready for the additional troops which would be required in time of war. The artillery now possesses a complete stock of breech-loading nine-pounders, besides a number of batteries of *mitrailleurs.* Capt. ORDINETZ, of the artillery, has been sent to America to bring over 20,000 revolvers, which had been ordered there for the Russian Army. By the new military organization, which has been approved by the Emperor, a yearly levy of twenty-five per cent., taken from men twenty-one years of age, is to be made by lot for the army and navy. The period of service is fixed at seven years, but in time of peace the recruits are only to serve so long as may be required to keep up the prescribed peace establishment. Volunteers are permitted to enter the army at seventeen. Substitutes and money exemptions are abolished. The "local" troops, which have hitherto been employed on service at home only, are to be reorganized and to serve as corps of instruction for the recruits, who are to form the reserves of the infantry and artillery.

From the *Lifeboat* we learn that during the past year the boats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, of which 226 are stationed along the shores of the United Kingdom, saved the lives of 513 persons, and that the society gave away eleven silver medals and £2,394 7s. 3d. in money as rewards for saving life. Since its formation it has been instrumental in saving 19,864 lives, and has distributed 90 gold medals, 820 silver medals, and £34,352 by way of rewards.

During the fatal sortie from Paris, of the 19th ult., fell a young man who, young as he was, had already inscribed his name in the book of fame. We refer to HENRI REGNAULT, the brilliant painter. He went into action with a card on his breast, on which he had written his name and the address of the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. When the brancardiers picked him up, he had just strength to point to this address. Young REGNAULT—he was only twenty-four—had already won the brightest honor of the French Academy at Rome, when he took the "Grand Prix" of the school, at the age of twenty, and only last year his picture of "Salomé" gained for him the highest distinction in the *Salon*, and the universal admiration of his brother artists. An equestrian portrait of Marshal PRIM and the "Execution in the Alhambra," also attracted considerable notice among artists.

The first number of a new art quarterly, called *The Sacristy*, under the editorship of Rev. S. BARING GOULD, is to make its appearance in London this month.

The *Staats Anzeiger* states that up to the end of 1870 the war trophies of the German Armies had amounted to 11,160 officers and 333,885 men, unwounded prisoners, 4,640 guns, and 115 eagles and colors. Of the prisoners 232 officers and 25,490 men belong to Alsace and German Lorraine, and 78,995 are unable to read or write, while 6,250 can only read; 48 officers and 586 men have died, and 39 officers and 48 men have deserted.

M. MICHELET and his wife are thus described by one who has lately seen them:

"The accomplished historian is an old white-haired man, about seventy-six years of age. He has a markedly intellectual face, large hollow eyes, deeply sunken, but bright and penetrating, a small, somewhat bent figure, but with a great deal of dignity of bearing. He impresses one at once with a sense of great intellectual power and force. His conversation is serious and earnest, but at times he is sarcastic, and above all things '*fin*,' that untranslatable word, and especially French gift. His voice is as the voice of many who have spoken much in public, somewhat slow and strongly accentuated, and at first it is unpleasant, but as he warms with his subject this passes away, and his tone is more even and natural. His wife, who looks young enough to be his daughter, is a fair, thoughtful-looking, pretty woman, with a grand, dome-like forehead and regular features. She is eloquent and clever, and, under all the disadvantage of bad spirits and delicate health, must be, I should think, one of the most complete women I have ever had the good fortune of seeing. Great cultivation and great natural gifts have united to form a fine woman—what praise can be loftier!"

THE PEABODY FUND.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees—Resolutions of Respect to Admiral Farragut.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers and Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, which has been in session in Philadelphia for several days, closed on Friday morning. The proceedings of the Board were of a private nature. It was ascertained that $110,000 had been distributed through the various Southern States during the year. The plan of operations was, that whenever the residents of any particular section guaranteed three-fourths of the expenses of the school, and the scholars numbered 100, the Fund Committee would pay the teacher's salary. The money has been distributed in sums varying from $200 to $2,000, according to the locality. A special meeting of the Board will be held in Nashville, Tenn., in October next, and the next regular annual meeting in Boston, Mass., in June, 1872.

At the session of Wednesday, Mr. WINTHROP, Chairman, in a feeling address, announced the death of Admiral FARRAGUT, one of the Trustees, and on motion of Gov. CLIFFORD, the following resolutions were submitted:

Resolved, That the decease of our beloved and honored associate, Admiral DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT, since the last meeting of the Board, has deprived us of the co-operation in our work of one of our most highly-esteemed and efficient members; of one, the wisdom of whose selection by Mr. PEABODY himself was more than justified by the earnestness and fidelity with which he devoted himself to carrying out the purposes which the founder of the trust had in view in its creation; of one who exemplified in his scrupulous attendance upon our meetings the self-sacrificing rule of conduct which governed him in all the relations of life, of never permitting anything, not even the admonitions of failing health, to deter him from the discharge of any duty, and who in his presence at them always gave us, with manly frankness, the benefit of his intelligent and well-considered convictions upon all important questions submitted to our decision, and by his sincere and sagacious counsel contributed in so large a measure to the unanimity which has characterized the results of our deliberations—of one whose modest and simple manners and amiable and affectionate nature so endeared him to his friends as to make them almost forget the greatness of his character—greater even than his most brilliant achievements, which have added fresh lustre to the renown of the American navy, and which required no mere official recognition or appreciation to place his name in the first rank of the naval heroes of the world, and to insure to his memory an undying hold upon the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Board as an expression of our deep sense of the loss we have sustained, both in our personal and official relations to our lamented friend and associate, and that the Chairman be requested to communicate a copy to Mrs. FARRAGUT, with an assurance of our sincere sympathy with his family in their great bereavement.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The two vacancies in the Board were filled by the selection of Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, and Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

THE CHINESE NEW-YEAR.

What was Done Among the Celestials at Belleville.

Always, the New-Year's celebration is a great day among the Chinamen, as well in this country as at home, and yesterday, the 18th of February with us, is the day they celebrate. In accordance with their time-honored custom, the Chinese, now in the employ of Capt. HERVEY, in his laundry at Belleville, laid aside their work on Friday night, and resolved to devote three days to the hilarities fitting the occasion. Their way of celebrating the event does not differ very materially from the Christian observance of the day, and where they differ from us they seem to improve on our method.

Their first duty yesterday morning was to settle all dues. If any man owed another anything, he paid it. Although in this instance the debts were few, and comparatively trifling, yet the rule was strenuously observed. Then, before the festivities were commenced, each man felt called upon, according to the custom, to settle any personal matter which was in its nature unpleasant. Petty quarrels and unpleasant feelings were forgiven by all parties interested in them. These also, they claim, were easily settled, as the best of feeling exists among the workmen, who number eighty-one men. One has died since their advent in Belleville. He was sick, however, on his arrival there, and one has been sent back by Capt. HERVEY, he not being able to work, and desiring to go among his kindred.

After the little unpleasant matters referred to, were disposed of, the celebration commenced in earnest. There are twenty rooms occupied by the Chinese, and in each of these a table was spread with all kinds of [illegible] that could be provided—[illegible] nuts, &c. The matter of calls was kept up during the day, and [illegible] the first day closed [illegible] a band for [illegible] kept engaged during [illegible] of a Chinese gong, [illegible] cymbals, and a [illegible] music can be more [illegible]cribed.

Today the great dinner will be spread in their usual dining-room, and will be something grand in its way. [illegible] as follows:

Chicken, beef, pork, ham, mutton and veal, broiled, baked, fried and boiled, dressed [illegible] Chinese. Rice, [illegible] nuts, &c., &c.

At this meal CHARLEY MING will address the participants in their [illegible] him others will offer [illegible] and answer toasts [illegible] be indulged in. On Monday [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] fire-crackers, sky-rockets, Roman candles, cannon, &c., [illegible] demonstration, and [illegible] close the four [illegible] nineteenth anniversary [illegible] Year.

Capt. HERVEY gives the Chinese a very good name, though he does not [illegible] He says they are frugal, [illegible] not given to quarrel [illegible] very amiable and [illegible] slow, and, therefore, [illegible] as faster workers, [illegible] and are even too [illegible] says he shall be [illegible] them profitable to [illegible] low them to learn [illegible]

Statistics of the Week.

Twelve hundred and fifty-one persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics [illegible] births, 471 births, [illegible] the latter being [illegible] mortality of the p[illegible]

From the report of Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON it appears there were [illegible] week ending at noon [illegible] ed loss of $19,730, [illegible] Five of these disasters [illegible] heated stoves, five [illegible] four were due to [illegible] taneous combustion [illegible] remainder to vari[illegible]

J. DONAHUE, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, makes the following report of [illegible] ing Feb. 18: Applications [illegible] of these there were 142 [illegible] male help required [illegible] procured for 62 males [illegible] number of situations [illegible] ing Feb. 18, 603.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ISSUES IN FRANCE.

In the French National Assembly, on Friday, M. KELLER presented a protest against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France. This was referred to a committee, who subsequently reported, expressing sympathy with the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the question be referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia. M. KELLER opposed this method of disposing of the protest, and adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine. M. THIERS also urged action, saying that "the Chamber must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes on this question." Finally, the Chamber went into Committee of the Whole on the matter, and subsequently adjourned. At this session also the Executive power of the Government was conferred on M. THIERS. In the Assembly yesterday a letter was read from M. THIERS announcing his intention to appear in the Assembly with the new Ministry on Sunday (today). Gens. CHANZY and BILLOT, in the course of the proceedings, declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted. Immediately after the declaration of the vote on the appointment of M. THIERS, as Chief Executive, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited him and recognized the French Government. In Paris coals are arriving plentifully, but there is as yet no gas. It is said that the Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is opposed to the entry of the German Army into the City. The small-pox is said to be violently raging in the North of France, particularly at Lille.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London dispatches state that the prevailing tone of the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night was, that England's weak hesitancy had lost for her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence. Mr. GLADSTONE, in defense, recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which he said had been fruitlessly made, to depend on Lord LYONS' withdrawal. He ventured the remark that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself.... The elections in Spain are to be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will assemble on the 3d of April. Cuba and Porto Rico will be represented.

CANADA.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday, the Government amendment on the fishery question was adopted—30 to 5. It protests, in view of the appointment of the Joint High Commission, against any transfer of the fisheries to any foreign Power without the consent of the colonies. The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1870, were laid before the Parliament, at Ottawa, yesterday. They show a decrease in the imports from the United States of $749,807, and an increase in the exports to the United States of $513,891, as compared with the preceding year. There has been, generally, a decided increase in the trade and shipping of the Dominion. Trade with the United States appears not to have been injuriously affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. There was a debate in the Parliament on the withdrawal of the British troops, and assurance was given that England does not withdraw her protection of Canada as a part of the British Empire.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered recommending that the Joint High Commission provide for the cession of the British North American possessions to this country. Its consideration went over under objection. The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions on female suffrage and the recognition of the Christian religion in the Constitution. The bill providing regulations for the army was reported, but not acted on. The joint resolution to prevent the obstruction of navigation by the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, but its consideration went over until Monday. The rest of the day was spent on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Various amendments were acted upon, including that for a general increase of salaries for the heads of Departments, which was rejected. The amendment repealing the provision making pardons evidence in the Court of Claims caused some debate, but was not disposed of.

In the House, the report of the Committee of Conference on the Consular Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to perfect the title of the national cemeteries was rejected after some debate. The bill was subsequently reported to the House and passed. The bill authorizing a commission to settle the north-west boundary was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and afterward reported to the House, but not acted upon. The opposition came mainly from Mr. DAWES, on the ground of expense. The rest of the day was spent on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The majority report against the claim, and the minority, headed by Mr. BINGHAM, direct the issue of a new patent to Mr. MCGARRAHAN for the lands claimed by him. The two reports were advocated by their supporters, and, after some debate, the previous question was moved and seconded, and the House adjourned without a vote.

GENERAL.

In the Arkansas Legislature, yesterday, the Senate refused to admit the managers of the impeachment against Gov. CLAYTON into its Chamber. The Governor sent a message to the House that if the proceedings had been regular he would submit, but the message was rejected. It is said martial law will be proclaimed, and there is also a report that JOHNSON will summon the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

The Missouri Senate respectfully refers the lady petitioners for the right of suffrage to the United States Courts, as they claim to have the right to vote already.

Coal miners in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, are suspending work on account of a reduction of their wages, and coal is getting scarce at St. Louis in consequence.

Senator SUMNER had a severe attack of illness yesterday, but is regarded as out of danger.

Indian outrages are still reported from Arizona, and Col. WOOLSEY is preparing to lead a party of 100 men against the offenders in Pima County.

The Joint Committee on Finance of the two Houses of the Virginia Legislature has determined on a plan for the payment of interest on what is known as the old debt of the State.

CHAS. PATTON was stabbed and killed by JOHN SCHAEFER, in a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati on Friday night. SCHAEFER claims to have acted in self-defense.

The funeral of the late THOS. E. CHICKERING took place at Boston yesterday.

The cause of the accident on the Hudson River Road, near Albany, is stated to have been a broken truck on a freight train, which drew the spikes from the rails. No notice was given to the signal-man.

A saw-mill and a grist-mill at Rhinebeck, together valued at $20,000, were burned yesterday morning.

JAMES SLACK was shot and killed by H. KELLER, at Dayton, Ohio, in a quarrel yesterday.

A man named BOYD HENRY was attacked by four highwaymen and robbed of $18,000, near Cincinnati, last evening.

A church valued at $20,000 was demolished by the storm at Chicago on Friday night.

The East River Bridge Company have purchased of the City the plot of ground on the East River, now occupied by the Roosevelt-street Ferry Company, for the sum of $42,000. The ground has a frontage of 100 feet. The Ferry Company will move to Pier No. 30.

A Bold Priest.

It is seldom that a secular journal feels itself justified in criticising the internal discipline of a church. Only when this action touches on the political views and position of its members, does this internal ecclesiastical government become a matter of public concern. A certain Catholic priest in this City, Rev. Father FARRELL, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, has long been known to our citizens as an extraordinary exception in many respects to the Roman Catholic priesthood. Though a devout, and, we believe, extreme Romanist in his religious views, he has been a Republican in American politics, and a Liberal in European.

He apparently represented in the United States the position which thousands of his fellow-priests take in Italy and Germany—that of a reasonable, progressive, liberal Romanist, believing in full liberty of conscience and worship, and in equal civil rights for all; revering the Holy Father as the Spiritual Head of the Church, but not thinking his spirituality elevated by his possession of temporal power. In common with hosts of his brethren in past centuries and in this, he doubtless considered the earthly government, wielded by the Pope, a clog and hindrance to his spiritual rule.

He did not conceive that the sacred dogmas of his Church, and all its great services to humanity in past history, had any connection with the miserable, unjust, petty Government, controlled by priests and stupid officials on the banks of the Tiber. He probably thought the Church stronger without it, and that the Pontifical robes would be all the purer, without one stain of official corruption or bureaucratic mismanagement upon them. At all events, he held the good American doctrine that a people has the right to choose its own form of civil government, and he believed that the Roman States, almost with united voice, chose the monarchical rather than the Papal. This position, which is so strange to our American Catholic clergy, is the almost universal ground of liberal Catholics in Europe. In it, the Hungarian Bishops, many of the leading German clergy, nine-tenths of the Italian Catholic laity, and the enthusiastic followers of Père HYACINTHE would cordially agree.

There came recently, as our readers remember, a call for a grand American meeting to express sympathy in the unity and freedom of Italy, and the final redemption of Rome. The Italian Catholics were active in supporting it. But no American follower of the Roman Church ventured to utter a word of approval. Even the American Protestants regarded it timidly as "sectarian," or feared to join in it, if public men, for fear of the prejudices of the lower classes of Romanists. It happened, however, that the call came to this liberal priest, and he answered it, as became a liberal Catholic, as follows:

> I would not like to see foreign soldiers on my own native soil, nor would I consider it an evidence of the contentment and happiness of the people, so I could not wish to see Italy occupied by foreign troops; nor could I consider their presence there as an evidence of the contentment of the people. How long ignorance will keep people from seeing how easily they might get rid of their grievances, and the cause of them, it is hard to tell; but I am convinced that it cannot be long. Though it is not for me to predict what the destiny of united Italy will be, still I do not believe she will stop where she is. They have yet a great deal to learn and practice. The people of the Old World don't understand what equality before the law means; for, if they did, they would soon get rid of the aristocracy by inheritance or patent, which, like caste, is the greatest curse of the world. The people, too, of every country and of every creed, have so long been persecuted on account of religion that they do not understand our theory and our practice of civil and religious liberty. When they come to understand and practice it the world over, one of the great causes of human slavery and oppression will be removed forever. That all men throughout the world may soon enjoy civil and religious liberty and equality before the law is the sincere wish of yours truly.

It is difficult to see how American ideas could be expressed less offensively.

The liberty-loving priest, however, soon found that the Roman Catholic Church in America was not at all the place for such sentiments. The Archbishop is said to have taken up the novel case of an American priest with sympathies for Roman liberty, and to have called a council of influential priests. These high functionaries are said to have voted unanimously that Father FARRELL must either retract such revolutionary sentiments, or resign a charge which he has held with honor for fifteen years. If this proceeding be correctly reported, it does not seem to be an absolute dismissal by the Archbishop of the radical priest, but a sort of vote of "want of confidence," which, perhaps, he can venture to neglect.

At all events it is very clear what the Roman Catholic Church of this City thinks of the most fundamental American ideas. When slavery existed here, with all its abuses, this Church had not a word to utter against it, and through its followers, was even one of its principal props.

Now, as the dark structures of oppression and wrong are being overthrown in Italy, it is equally silent, and equally the friend of tyranny and advocate of injustice. The American Catholic Church has hardly a bond of political and intellectual sympathy with the Liberal Catholic Church of Europe. It is reactionary, anti-progressive, and unrepublican. It gave the cold shoulder to HYACINTHE, and would do so to nine-tenths of the best Catholics of the Old World. As Protestants, we could not desire a more dangerous position to the American Romanist Church than its present one on political subjects. With it, it will assuredly be broken asunder. But as citizens and lovers of liberty, we deeply regret that a Church which controls such masses of ignorant persons, should not lead them on to the highest ideas in civil and religious liberty, and make the history of the American Church worthy of the early glories of the European.

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

We can scarcely be surprised that so many persons should have endeavored recently to trace parallels between the condition of France, and the descriptions of doomed cities which are contained in the prophetical books of Scripture. Those who have no faith in the Divine influence over human affairs, may satisfy themselves with the thought that no other agency than that of man has been at work in the tremendous events which we have lately witnessed. But this attitude of skepticism is not yet universal, and there must be many who have recalled the history of France for many years past, and have believed they saw what in former and simpler times would have been called "a judgment" upon the nation. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is a warning not less applicable to nations than to individuals. Even if its sacred origin were forgotten or repudiated, the truth of the saying would scarcely be denied by any thoughtful man. In the long run, most men are found to reap that which they have sown, and surely the French people are passing through the same trial now. The state of the people described by TENNYSON in his poem, the *Victim*, was not more terrible:

"A plague upon the people fell,
 A famine after laid them low,
Then thorpe and byre arose in fire,
 For on them brake the sudden foe;
So thick they died the people cried
 'The Gods are moved against the land.'

* * * * *

And dead men lay all over the way,
 Or down in a furrow scathed with flame."

The fate of Paris is even more calculated to recall the withering prophecies of some old Hebrew seer. She has been stripped of all which had been her pride and boast. She was famous throughout the world for sensuality, dissipation, and vice in all its forms. And now everything that could minister to degraded passions has been swept away from her, as by a whirlwind. There are no longer opportunities or means for those orgies which were daily becoming more and more frequent and unchecked, and which caused sober Frenchmen themselves to wonder how long so much corruption and licentiousness would be suffered to continue. Depraved appetites can no longer be indulged in Paris. The people go about the streets saddened and subdued. Open vice fled the "city of sorrow" long ago, and there is not a section of the community which has not been passed through the furnace of affliction. In old times people would have seen in all this "the finger of God in history," but in these days we have found other ways of explaining events which, immediately before they happened, every one would have pronounced impossible. If we could have drawn, last June, the state of France as it is today, who would have had the smallest faith in the picture? The most sanguine of Germans would have hesitated to accept it.

That such a lesson as the French people have received will not be lost upon them is now the best thing we can hope. Adversity will probably prove a better friend to them in the end than the long prosperity, and unbridled career of self-indulgence, in which they have been wandering, as in a Fool's Paradise, for many years past. If other nations lay seriously to heart the lessons taught by the war, there will be still greater ground for anticipating that a struggle marked by so many disastrous features will yet prove beneficial to the human race.

Preparing for a Republic.

Several years ago a theatrical scene-painter leaped into fame and startled the educated public of England out of its propriety by a series of magnificent cartoons designed to ridicule the failings of the British royal family. The Queen and the Prince of WALES, Prince CHRISTIAN and other parasites of the royal ermine were pilloried in a series of pitiless caricatures whose vigorous conception and intense fidelity of execution compelled admiration from those who took exception alike to their good taste and their obvious truth. The time has passed when MATT. MORGAN and the *Tomahawk* waged, in the middle-class journalism of England, an Ishmaelitish warfare against the throne. Grumblings loud and deep have increased in volume during the years in which the battle of democracy was making its way in the councils of the realm, and the barriers were being, one by one, removed that kept the artisan from his birthright—the political franchise. After having only stopped short of manhood suffrage, British legislators were beginning to congratulate themselves that the last political concession which this generation could demand had been given. The privileged classes, after taking "the leap in the dark" of the last Franchise bill, began to breathe more freely, and to hope that now the working men had got the rank of citizenship they would feel they had a stake in the country and straightway develop a healthy conservatism.

Unfortunately for the holders of this comfortable doctrine, the artisan voter has only developed a wondrous lack of veneration for vested interests, and wants to know the reasons for the existence of a good many things which, beyond "use and want," have no assignable reason at all. One of the latest exhibitions of this spirit has been the determination to inquire into the eternal fitness of royal dowries, with especial reference to the dotation of the Princess LOUISE. There were many things to be said in favor of the marriage of "the maiden all for Lorn," as the punsters have it. It was the first departure made for generations from the system of keeping the children of royalty within the mystic circle of royal alliances. The nation had the satisfaction of knowing that it would not be saddled, in perpetuity, with the burden of maintaining a beggarly foreign princeling and his heirs and successors. Whatever money had to go with the pair would be spent within the kingdom, and royalty would in some sort abandon its mediæval exclusiveness by forming matrimonial alliances among its subjects. Excellent as such reasons might appear to philosophic liberals, prepared to acquiesce in the fitness of having "symbols made of silk," and disposed to ridicule any approach to the idea of "covering the throne with cotton velvet," the severely practical working man could not be silenced by them. He approved of the marriage, certainly, but he wanted to know where this apparently endless series of royal contributions was to stop, and he failed to see why a certain illustrious lady should continue to lead a life of parsimony and seclusion if she could not part with some of her enormous fortune when she gave her daughters in marriage. A stand had to be made sometime, and ungracious as it might appear, the lately enfranchised electors determined to make it now, and thus it happened that they have in all parts of the country been giving somewhat blunt expression to their general dissatisfaction with the present mode of conducting the business of British royalty.

Nor has the feeling been confined to the artisans alone. From the decorous middle-class readers of a journal like the *Spectator* have emanated a number of very outspoken protests against the policy of the paper in defending the grant to the Princess LOUISE. A gruff "Yorkshireman" gives vent to his feelings in this strain: "The Queen has lost the respect of Englishmen because she notoriously neglects her duty, and applied the enormous sums she and her late husband received and receives from the country to the increasing an already enormously hoarded wealth, instead of doing her duty and contributing largely to national charities as becomes a Queen. There is, in fact, nothing queenly in her acts." The English of this extract may be imperfect, but there can be no mistake as to its meaning. Nor can there be any doubt that the growing dislike of Englishmen to the present occupant of the throne, is mingled with a positive hostility to the throne itself; that the forces of the democracy are gathering for a political revolution which may or may not come, as the Duke of WELLINGTON believed it would, "by act of Parliament."

The Reakirt Forgeries.

In the romance of *Monte Christo* a striking picture is given of a man acquiring colossal wealth, and for a long series of years devoting himself, with its aid, to the ruin of those who had poisoned his youth. It more frequently happens in real life that man's ambition is directed to the restoration of family position once enjoyed, and, through ill fortune, lost. The case of REAKIRT, the Philadelphia forger, is an illustration of this. He resolved to amass an enormous estate, and what Edmond Dantes gained through the Abbe Faria, REAKIRT determined to acquire by adroit forgeries. His intention was, probably, to lay his foundations only by this means. Like many others, he believed that once possessed of a sufficient basis he could rear his temple of wealth to the skies. His object was not altogether ignoble, however disgraceful might have been the steps taken to compass it. His grandfather established the business still conducted under the family name. It filled in its way a high and honorable position. Paper signed by the house ranked with the best, and it was supposed to wield great capital. Time wore on, and the grandfather died. After that the business did not flourish. By a kind of fatality, often seen but seldom explained, the concern went down in the world just as in former years it had gone up.

The young man now accused of forgery was reared in the house, and in due course became a partner. He distinguished himself by close attention to business. His life was remarkable for decorum, economy and abstemiousness. He studiously avoided bad associates, and was never known to visit haunts of vice, or even to frequent places of innocent pleasure. It appears certain, however, that for years he had contemplated villainy on a grand scale. The narrowing business of the house bore heavily on his mind. He resolved to restore its old position, and to this end he took the steps that have led him to ruin. About three months ago he prepared a note drawn by a well-known firm, and payable to his own order. This he offered at a bank where he was in the habit of dealing, and where it was readily discounted. By the stroke the sum of $5,000 was placed in his hands. With this money he invested in a speculative purchase of Rock Island stock. With fatal celerity he doubled his money, and with uncommon sagacity he deposited it in the bank already victimized. In this way he got other forged notes discounted, thus increasing his resources, and enabling him to embark in fresh speculations. He bought and sold various stocks, usually at a profit, extending his operations to Reading, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Pursuing his original plan, he forged other notes, got them discounted at various banks, and on realizing by his speculation, deposited the proceeds in the same bank. At last he went too far. He resolved to carry into effect a scheme involving a round million of dollars. An amount of seven thousand or so was needed to eke out the needful margins. For this another note was forged in the usual way. By some accident the date was made 1870 instead of 1871. This led to close examination and to discovery.

The criminal, however, escaped, and has not yet been apprehended. From the extraordinary skill shown by him in his nefarious operations, it may be doubted whether he will ever be taken. No fewer than thirteen banks in Philadelphia are said to have been swindled by him. Several of the persons whose signatures were forged, were literally amazed by the accuracy of the imitation, and one gentleman, in spite of the proof afforded by books, could hardly bring himself to deny a signature it was certain he never could have made. REAKIRT at the moment of detection was possessed of large sums, and, but for this slip, it is said, his ambitious hopes might have been entirely realized. The case is a sad and instructive one. Had the culprit put forth the same skill and energy of purpose in the honest pursuit of his vocation, the ball would certainly in no long time have been at his feet. As it is, his hopes are blighted forever, and his miserable career furnishes another memorable example of the foolishness of striving to accomplish good ends by wicked means.

Amateur Opera.

We took occasion some time since to refer to the decay of the lyric stage, and to point out some of its causes. The dearth of fine voices was mentioned as among these causes, and the hope was expressed that a home supply might be obtained to make up for the deficient supply from abroad. Several works have been sung and announced this week that indicate an early realization of our hope, and also serve to show that if Italian opera is in temporary decadence, there exists among us strong convictions respecting the prosperity of its future.

On Wednesday a performance was given of DONIZETTI'S "Maria di Rohan," in which most of the parts were sustained by amateurs. This was so successful that it was repeated on Friday, and gained great credit for Signor BARILI and his pupils. A similar representation of "Il Trovatore" is advertised for Monday evening at the Academy of Music; the artists this time being pupils of Signor ALBITES and the opera being sung under his direction. It is understood that there are to be repetitions of these entertainments under similar auspices. The same thing was prosperously done by Signor RONCONI earlier in the season; and in each of these cases there has been manifest a strong disposition on the part of the public to encourage the young artists and their preceptors. Of course the results of such past essays cannot be accounted so conclusive as if they had been made under ordinary circumstances in a large opera-house. The theatre of the Union League Club, in which the operas given under Signors RONCONI and BARILI were heard, is an easy hall to sing in, and the presence of warm friends necessarily has its effect. Hence it is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that the amateurs who have appeared with such credit will not overestimate the importance of their success. Signor ALBITES' opera is to be given, as we have said, at the Academy, and, therefore, it will be in some degree a better test. At the same time, being presented in aid of a charity, it will, almost inevitably, be heard with tolerant ears.

These amateur representations of Italian opera are gratifying in this respect, that they clearly show the existence of a strong feeling for art in the community, and that there is no lack of fresh young voices coming forward to illustrate it. We have seen that no dependence can be put on the European market for this supply. Meanwhile, our cities are growing at railroad speed and fine opera-houses are built or are in course of erection in nearly every one of them. Such, too, is the character of our population, containing as it does, a large admixture of the music-loving races, that opera is sure to be more and more in request. What we want are good voices and proper training. The voices, we believe, and lately have had some special assurance, can be produced here. As regards their training we are little less fortunate. Italian troubles and other circumstances have brought among us, at least in our larger towns, quite a number of teachers from the best schools who are thoroughly capable of turning out finished vocalists. The future of opera in this country rests in a considerable measure in their hands, and it is, consequently, to be hoped that they may be strengthened by all reasonable help that the public can bestow.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Constituent Assembly of France continues to vindicate its character for Anti-Republican tendencies. The nomination of M. THIERS as temporary Executive has been promptly followed by his almost unanimous election, and surrounding monarchies, somewhat reassured by the progress of events, begin to pat France on the back, and make haste to recognize the new Government. Already the Paris delegation has begun to make provision against the obvious determination of the Assembly to accept whatever terms Germany may prescribe, by announcing their probable withdrawal from the deliberations. If France can only have moderate counsels and a stable Government by accepting a monarchy, no one who believes freedom without progress to be short-lived, will regret her decision. If the Republic cannot guarantee order now, it must be content to await the fullness of time, when the nation has grown wise enough for self-government.

Trades-societies can plead abundant reasons for their existence when they confine themselves to the protection and organization of the forces of labor. But when they erect themselves—as is at present the case in the Schuylkill mining region—into irresponsible agents of individual coercion, they become nuisances that ought to be suppressed. No one disputes the undoubted right of any man or body of men to strike work, but when they claim the additional right of compelling others to follow their example, they are simply inaugurating a tyranny much more intolerable than any which can emanate from the capitalists they are united to resist.

The *Economist* points out that while two cents on every five dollars of chargeable income in England brings in seven and a quarter millions of dollars gold, the same tax yields in the United States something short of three millions. The point of chargeability is with us, nominally, a good deal higher, but relatively the current values not greatly in advance of the English one. It conjectures that the figures "may indicate a great difference in the fortune and taxable resources of the two countries." It would have been much nearer the truth to say that we have carried to a far higher degree of perfection the devices of escape from an odious infliction.

There is a custom in the East Indies known as "*dustooree*." If you send for a native carpenter to do some work about your house, your chief servant gets hold of him and takes from him nearly all his profits, under the name of *dustooree*. Whether we originally imported this custom from the East or not, it is quite certain that it flourishes here now in more than Eastern luxuriance. Controller CONNOLLY, or his subordinates, exact "*dustooree*" upon every transaction in which they can intermeddle. Even the bills for those City advertisements which we see in bribed newspapers are "sweated" by CONNOLLY and his understrappers, and every account due from the City is subjected to the same process. The full amount is charged to the people, but a good percentage of it sticks to the fingers of the persons who pay over the money. "*Dustooree*" is also in high favor in many mercantile transactions. Dr. HOLLAND gives several instances in the new number of *Scribner's Monthly*. He says:

> "There is no question that in this matter of personal honesty America has retrograded within the last ten years. The rich corporation and the rich man are come to be regarded by tradesmen and laborers alike as sources of money which they may draw upon to the extent of their ability, without rendering an equivalent. An honest day's work is a much harder thing to get today than it was ten years ago; and unless a reformation take place, the good old standard of personal honesty among the laboring poor, and of business integrity among the prosperous, will become a thing of remembrance only."

These are suggestions which may not be unworthy of consideration.

In Virginia, there are two counties which enjoy so blissful a state of being as to require no lawyers in the whole district. The Legislature of the Old Dominion has been obliged to pass a special law providing for the election of an attorney, at a fixed salary, through whom all necessary legal business may be transacted. All the inhabitants of that region can boast of earning their daily bread by honorable toil, and none live on the frailties and misfortunes of their fellows. If we could hear that they have no need of physicians there, we should believe that they had caught the first rays of the dawning milienium. We can, however, lend them a few lawyers if they care to have them, and we will even throw in a Judge as a makeweight.

All the brains contained in the skull of man do not appear to be sufficient to devise a comely covering for the upper portion of the human frame. The Germans, who have a reputation for deep thinking, and have done so much to adorn and furnish the inside of the head, have taken up this problem of the proper shape for its outward adornment. A congress composed of eighty hatters has assembled at Berlin to determine what shall be the hat of the future. One thing they have already settled, and that is that the "stove-pipe" of today is an abomination and a nuisance, and its manufacture should be speedily numbered among the lost arts. Now that the Teutonic intellect has been brought to bear on this subject, we look for grand results. It is to be hoped that it will evolve from its inner consciousness the ideal hat that shall satisfy the æsthetic eye, and be consistent with the dignity of man and in accordance with the nature of things.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has reached the sublime of letters to the editor by writing to inquire "what has become of the sun?" That beneficent luminary had, it appears, withheld its beams from the murky purlieus of the English metropolis for an unusually long period, and this disconsolate Briton, true to the natural instinct of writing to the papers about everything from a railroad accident to a muddy crossing, conceived the happy thought that Printing House-square had some occult knowledge of the general disposition of the clouds.

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing-Cross, London, for the week ending Jan. 28, 1871:

New-York—Alfred Lockwood, Col. George E. Church, F. D. Taylor and wife, George C. Taylor, Miss S. L. Taylor, John Sloane, A. Van Bergen and wife, John G. Marshall, W. Eugene Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, J. Carmichael, Arthur Bronson and family, William H. Marston, M. C. Stanley, Charles L. Lawrence, Auguste Flouraud, George E. Harding, Thomas Reed, James D. Hague, Miss Hague, Alexander Young, J. B. Bache, Henry A. Cargill and wife, Miss Cargill, Laura Cargill, Mme. L. Henri, J. H. Soloman, Marshall M. Harris, G. K. Otis, G. J. Landon, Hamilton E. Towle, Mrs. H. E. Towle, Miss Addie E. Towle, Miss Edith H. Towle, Miss M. Wiggin, M. J. Henriques, A. Martin, J. Andrade and wife. *Boston*—W. P. Fettridge and daughters, George J. Johnson, H. M. Ticknor, William Hilton and wife, Miss G. Rhoades, Hon. Charles Hale, H. C. Cooke and family. *Paris*—C. Warden, George E. Laurent, Wm. H. Paine, Mrs. W. O. Lamson, Robert S. Lamson. *Providence, R. I.*—Col. W. H. Reynolds and family. *Worcester, Mass.*—Miss Lucy Chase, Miss Sarah E. Chase. *Philadelphia*—Miss Sarah N. Pope, Mrs. H. C. Blackford. *Boise City, I. T.*—Matthew Graham. *Washington, D. C.*—Charles A. Page. *San Francisco*—D. T. Murphy, W. M. Smith, Mrs. Nelly B. Wright. *Norwich, Conn.*—Hon. L. F. S. Foster. *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*—Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman, T. B. Coster, Robert Coster. *Chicago*—Mrs. A. M. Shumway, R. L. Fabian and family, O. R. Keith, W. C. Henry. *Bordeaux*—William Piper. *France*—Artol Maupon. *Cincinnati*—Mrs. S. B. Carlisle and daughters. *Colorado*—Gov. William Gilpin.

An Escape on the Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accidents on the Hudson River Railroad, lately, recall "almost an accident" three or four years since. The night train, on its way to the City, stopped at Yonkers. I stepped upon it about 6 o'clock one Summer morning. It proceeded toward the City at a good speed. When near Spuyten Duyvil we were stopped by the signal of a man running toward us, who stated that a freight car was on our track in the middle of the bridge. Our train was stopped just at the bridge. It was foggy. Sure enough, as we got out to look, the freight car loomed up right in our pathway. It seemed that the freight-trains which had gone down half an hour before had left the hind car, owing perhaps to a defective coupling, and this was probably only discovered on arrival at the depot in the city. We felt that we had "just

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Notes of the Week.

Mr. WALLACK'S engagement floats gaily along on the topmost wave of popularity, and his changes of bill have in each case been greeted with gratifying signs of appreciation. "Home" was acted on Monday for the first time this season. It is no exaggeration to say that the audience were quite delighted with the performance. *Col. White* is one of Mr. WALLACK'S very best parts. The kindly cynicism—if there is such a thing—that he throws into the *Colonel*, and the peculiar mixture of English ease and American abandon which is proper to the character, are rendered by Mr. WALLACK with the touch of master. It is not easy to conceive a part that would better suit him. Miss HENRIQUES has done herself signal credit in the peculiar rôle of *Mrs. Pinchbeck*, and Mr. GILBERT and Mr. STODDART, in their respective impersonations, have been seen to advantage. The latter gentleman has likewise afforded during the week a creditable and very quaint performance of *Meagrim*, in the farce called "Blue Devils." To-morrow night one of those dainty bills of fare is offered at this theatre which its adroit purveyors know so well how to put together. One of the most elegant little comedies in the language, "A Morning Call," is to be played, and after it, for the first time this season, MORTON'S comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game." The same bill will be repeated on Thursday. On Tuesday, "Home" and "Blue Devils" may be seen again; on Wednesday, "The Heir at Law;" on Friday, "Money," and on Saturday, "The Poor Gentleman." The matinée of Saturday will offer another performance of "Money," which will thus be given in the morning for the first time here.... At Booth's Theatre, the exceedingly magnificent and nobly-conceived revival of "Richelieu" still continues the sufficient attraction. We remember no dramatic picture more complete either as regards completeness of illusion and splendor of architectural effect, of elaborateness and precision of costume. Were the acting of the play in all respects equal to its setting, the production would be a triumph indeed. As it is, "Richelieu" has been immensely attractive, and, we suppose, with all its cost, has been quite profitable.... Mr. FORREST'S stately and beautifully-rounded embodiment of *King Lear* has been repeated nightly during the week at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. It will, to-morrow, be withdrawn in favor of *Richelieu*. This has been esteemed by his admirers one of the tragedian's greatest parts. He was, if we mistake not, the original *Richelieu* in this country, and there can be no question but that in certain passages of the character, at least, his performance has never been equaled.... Although there is no falling off in the audiences at Niblo's, the management of that house, heedful of the future, are preparing for a revival of "Richard III." The scenery is already at hand, and the dresses and accessory elements are now being procured in Europe at a most liberal outlay.... "G. L. Richelieu," at the Olympic continues to attract and to amuse. ....Mr. EDWARD EDDY begins an engagement at Wood's, to-morrow, and acts in "Monte Cristo." ...."Hunted Down," with Miss LAURA KEENE in the leading part, is to remain the attraction at Lina Edwin's.... The ladies interested in the Bethlehem Mission, with the aid of some friends, have made arrangements for a theatrical performance, to be given for its benefit. It is to take place next Monday evening, at No. 244 West Forty-ninth-street, at 8 o'clock. No pains will be spared to make the entertainment in every way enjoyable.

Yesterday's Concerts.

The stormy weather yesterday afternoon prevented many persons from attending the two piano recitals which occurred, one at Steinway Hall, the other at the Union League Club Theatre. At Steinway Hall Miss KREBS recited BEETHOVEN'S Opus 81, "L'Adieu, l'absence, le retour," LISZT'S rhapsodie No. 4, in E flat, THALBERG'S "Home, Sweet Home," and, with the co-operation of Mr. S. B. MILLS, SCHUMANN'S andante, (in B flat,) with variations, Opus 46. Signor RANDOLFI and Miss BEEBE sang. Up-town, Mr. WEHLI interpreted superbly the "Moonlight Sonata," in addition to THALBERG'S fantasia on "Masaniello," and to several works of his own, mostly familiar as admirable display pieces, capitally played. At Association Hall, a gala concert, with Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, took place. In the evening, concerts for charity were held at Apollo Hall and at Association Hall, and a promenade concert by Grafulla's Band, attracted a large audience to the Seventh Regiment armory.

Anschutz Memorial Concert.

We once more invite attention to the Anschutz memorial concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The object is one commending itself to the whole musical public. The long list of artists whose efforts will make the entertainment notable must appeal strongly to general curiosity. The list is printed elsewhere.

Church Music Association.

The deep hold which the name of BEETHOVEN has on the minds of our musical public is shown by the fact that the subscribers to the Church Music Association have demanded a repetition of his Mass in C, which was performed in public for the first time last Winter. The overtures and symphonies of BEETHOVEN have long, thanks to the Philharmonic Society, been familiar to us; but this great work adds the charm of novelty to that of its own serene beauty, and not even the storm of Tuesday last prevented a very full attendance at its rehearsal. The third and last rehearsal for the second concert takes place to-morrow, (Monday,) and the concert itself will be given on Tuesday. We learn that all the tickets for the forthcoming concert have been sold, and that it is impossible to issue any more, excepting to associate members. It is particularly requested that all who attend on that occasion will provide themselves with vouchers to avoid disappointment at the entrances.

The Glee and Madrigal Society.

The Glee and Madrigal Society gave their second concert for this season on Friday evening last at Steinway Hall, on which occasion they rendered four madrigals and five glees with much of the old delicacy and sweetness. Miss HUTCHINGS sang, or rather recited, HULLAH'S song, "The Storm," with great energy and effect; but the other solos were simply wearisome. We missed with regret some voices from the chorus which formerly helped to produce a fuller and finer body of sound, and there is less hope than last year of the Society's becoming a permanent institution. In the event of its demise, its epitaph must be "died of squabbles and solos."

Domestic Gossip.

The possible reappearance of Signor RANDOLFI in opera is foreshadowed by references in the Boston papers, which, speaking of his success while traveling with the Kellogg Concert Troupe, recall an earlier and pleasant acquaintance formed with him during an operatic season.... Illness from which Miss EDITH CHALLIS is now suffering at her dwelling up-town, will prevent the acceptance by that lady of an engagement offered her to fill the leading part in "Saratoga" at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.... The "Wyndham Comedy Company," of which Mr. Samuel J. Genese is business manager, will include this year Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. C. Fitzpatrick, Mr. C. Harcourt, (from the London theatres,) Mr. George Gardiner, (from the Nottingham theatres,) Mr. Belvil Ryan, Miss Annie Goodall, (from the Crystal Palace Opera Troupe, in London,) Miss Margaret Young, (from the Adelphi, London,) and Misses Nellie Johnson and Annie Campion. They will act at the Buffalo Academy of Music on March 6, and will, at a later day, visit Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, New-Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia.... Mr. P. S. GILMORE writes thus to the papers: "Many of the musical papers, and, in fact, the Press generally, have so kindly and frequently alluded to the *History of the Peace Jubilee*, and prematurely announced its appearance, that I feel it a duty to those interested, to, say that it is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and will be published during the ensuing month. Three-fourths of the pages are already electrotyped and ready for the printer, and the balance will soon be in his hands. The eleventh hour of the work is now upon me, crowded with suggestions, through which I am endeavoring to feel my way with all consistent haste; and I assure you that when I have written the word *finis*, which will be in a very few days, I will then leave the field of literature to those capable of exploring it, and re-enter one much more congenial."... Mr. McKean Buchanan was last week in Augusta...."Saratoga" is about to be acted at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, with Miss Amelie Harris, Miss Blanche Davenport and Mr. Harry Josephs among freshly-engaged artists. ....Mr. Walter Montgomery acts in Albany this week. The performance by which he benefited in Boston, on Monday, was very successful. ....Mrs. Scott-Siddons' latest appearance—in print—is effected by means of a recommendation of a dentifrice....Miss Nilsson sang in Cincinnati yesterday and Tuesday, and in Peoria and in Terre Haute during the week.... "Jezebel," Boucicault's new drama, has been acted at Aiken's Museum, in Chicago....Lotta was last reported at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mme. Naddi has been singing in "Faust," in New-Orleans....Mr. Stuart Robson will act, this week, at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Carlotta Patti was expected in Callao at the close of January.... Miss Lucy Rushton acted, last week, in Troy ....Mr. Charles Matthews is expected in San Francisco....The English Opera Troupe were last week at the Concordia Opera House, in Baltimore....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Holliday-street Theatre.... The German opera company was in Chicago last week....Mr. Adams was last week in Pittsburg....Mr. W. H. Lingard, complaining of a criticism in a Pittsburg paper, and, utterly heedless of the proverb, "*Verba volant, scripta manent*," has committed himself to paper, thus: To The Editor of "The Paper." My dear Sir, In reply to your Dramatic Reporter's Notices of My performance this week (which only came to my knowledge this day.) Being rather bussy preparing for my New york season I can only find time to say, "It is astonishing how one "*Ass*." is safe to find out another. Now I'm an "*Ass*." and *know* it, but how *dreadful* it is to be one and *not* know it. Your's & the public's humble servant William, Horace, Lingard! ....Mme. Janauschek was in Terre Haute last week. Miss Phillips sings and Mr. Levy plays there on Wednesday next....Miss Lisa Weber acted on Friday and on Saturday in Columbus....An exchange says that R. M. Hooley, the enterprising proprietor of the Chicago Opera-house, has just completed a very beautiful opera-house at Madison, Wis., which will be inaugurated on Tuesday evening next. In compliment to Mr. Hooley, the Governor has changed the date of his annual reception in order not to interfere with the opening night....Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq act at the National Theatre in Cincinnati four nights of this week....Miss Lucille Western is about to act at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....A paragraph in an exchange sets forth that "Miss Kellogg, on her way from Wilkesbarre, rode from White Haven to Penn Haven on the engine South Easton, by invitation. She pronounced it the most exciting romance of her life."

Foreign News.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW PLAY.

The Royal Court Theatre in London—once the Belgravia Theatre—has been opened with a new comedy by Mr. Gilbert. The new work is thus dealt with by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "'Randall's Thumb,'" says the critic, "the main play of the evening, is written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and deals with a theme which the author has already used for a short story published in one of the magazines a year or two ago. Although described as a 'comedy,' 'Randall's Thumb' is in truth a rather feeble melodrama padded with farcical incidents. The hero is one *Buckthorpe*, a weak and dissipated young gentleman, who is induced to believe that he is guilty of the crime of murder, and that in such wise his life may at any moment be demanded of him by the laws of his country. One dark night, it seems, traveling on foot from Ramsgate to Margate, he had been attacked in the most unprovoked manner by a total stranger, and in the struggle that ensued his assailant had been thrown over the cliff. The encounter was observed throughout by *Randall*, a worthless adventurer, who forthwith fastens upon *Buckthorpe*, and, threatening exposure of his conduct, makes of him thenceforward an abject slave. *Buckthorpe* is under the thumb of *Randall*. Of course the most commonplace sort of inquiries would at once have dissolved *Randall's* influence over his victim. There is no charge, no possibility of a charge, against *Buckthorpe*. Yet, while knowing *Randall* to be an utter scoundrel, *Buckthorpe* submits to him, believes his statements and accepts the most ignoble of positions. He is content to credit that he is guilty of murder, that the body of the murdered man has been discovered, and that a reward has been offered by the Government for the arrest of the murderer. It is only when the two men are both suitors for the hand of *Miss Temple* an heiress, that *Buckthorpe* acquires sufficient courage to throw off the yoke of his oppressor and to defy *Randall* to do his worst. *Randall* can do nothing, and is straightway led off to prison upon an opportune charge of forgery, committed at some time long anterior to the events of the drama. *Buckthorpe* is then made happy with the hand and fortune of *Miss Temple*, having certainly done very little to merit such rewards. The man supposed to be murdered proves to be a *Mr. Bangle*, described in the play-bill as an 'inspector of hospitals,' though, happily, he is not required to perform his professional duties in any respect upon the stage. *Mr. Bangle* is an irascible elderly gentleman, who, just before the fall of the curtain, finds a wife in a *Miss Spinn*, an old maid who has long persecuted him with her admiration. Further, the play is protracted by the introduction of a newly-married couple who affect the bearing of people whose union is of remote date, and of an elderly man and wife who give themselves the airs of a youthful and ardent bride and bridegroom. There is humor in the display of the peculiarities of these strange couples, but unfortunately the scenes devoted to them contribute in no way to the progress of the avowed interest of the play. A suspicion arises that these supernumerary characters are required rather to occupy time and to give length to the drama than because their aid is indispensable to the due setting forth of its fable. The endeavor in the last scene to persuade the audience that *Buckthorpe* is in truth the long-lost son of the elderly *Mr.* and *Mrs. Scantlebury*, only resulted in derisive laughter. The play, originally weak in theme, gains nothing in point of strength by the addition to it of divers subordinate plots. Attention is the more divided, not the more fortified by these means. Still, vapid in conception and faulty in construction as 'Randall's Thumb' undoubtedly is, it yet, by dint of pleasant writing and careful playing, succeeded in fairly entertaining the audience. A verdict in its favor was pronounced with hardly a dissentient voice."

A MANAGER'S LOT.

We do not often look for theatrical discussion in the *Civil Service Gazette*, but when we find it there, it is likely to be worth reading. The following observations in defense of two much-abused classes may fairly be set down in the category: "Of all the arduous and responsible occupations of life, we believe the two most worrying, exacting and thankless are those of manager of a newspaper and manager of a theatre. We should not like to say positively which is the worst. The manager of a newspaper is expected to know everything under the sun, to be infallible as the Pope, never to leave anything unsaid that ought to be said, or say a word that should not be said, to be up to or rather in advance of time, to commit no error of judgment or slip of the tongue, to have as many eyes as Argus, to require no vacation or sleep, and never to doze or nod. Should he fail in any respect, or be found tripping, he will be reviled, denounced, persecuted, fined, imprisoned, and treated like a common enemy of society. The manager of a theatre is likewise expected to have supernatural knowledge, vigilance, activity, judgment and—temper. A theatrical manager may have all the four first-mentioned qualities, but should he not have the temper of a saint—woe to him! What is said of a manager applies equally to a manageress; and when we bear in mind what an irritable race of mortals actors belong to—how envious, jealous, conceited, whimsical and wayward—and that a manager has to manage a great troupe of them, keep them in good humor, in harmony with each other, and in apparent happy relations before the public eye, we may form a faint notion—though a very inadequate one—of the difficult functions which a manager or manageress has to discharge, and the sore trials to temper he or she has to undergo."

Unpleasant Effect of a Servant's Insanity.

A Massachusetts paper says that a woman, who, with two other servants, was left in charge of one of Pittsfield's fine residences, while the family was on a Southern trip, became insane, last week, and made a general demolition, so far as she could, of the silver plate, articles of *vertu*, &c. Among the wreck which she piled in the middle of a room, were many fine pictures, but she declared she would not believe the witches when they said her mistress' father was a bad man, and so luckily spared a fine portrait of him. She also had refrained from obeying their command to burn the house, but it is doubtful how long she would have done so had it not been for the prompt arrival of Officer Hayes, who took her into custody.

TOY-BOOKS.

American Enterprise—Toy-Books in all Known Tongues—The Art of Making Books for the Babies—What They Will not Tolerate—Extraordinary Improvements of the Past Thirty Years—The Toy-Books of the Last Century.

"A Simon Bobito le gusta el pescado
Y quiere volverse tambien pescador,
Y passa las horas sentado, sentado,
Pescando en el balde de mama Leonor."

Is this some ballad of the noble Cid, all resonant with clash of cymbals, blare of trumpets, and roll of kettle-drum? Will the false Paynims as they hear its sound scud like black clouds before the rising sun of Spain? Will the swarthy Moors, crouching to their saddle-bows, leave the ensanguined field, the spears of a thousand knights pricking fast after them? Will this verse and fourteen more like them make Cordova or Grenada free? Or is it rather some plaintive song of the gentle Dorothea, laving her milk-white feet in the mountain torrent—that fairest creation of Michael Cervantes? Alack! it is neither the one nor the other. It is a translation, and quite a spirited one, of the pathetic ballad of "Simple Simon" rendered into Spanish, descriptive of this guileless youth, and how he took his mother's pail, (in the poem dignified into mama Leonor,) and fished in it "for to catch a whale," the same with illustrations descriptive of Simon's many famous adventures adapted to the use of all amiable little boys, breeched or unbreeched, whether white, yellow, tawny or black, who inhabit those vast regions extending from the Rio Grande to Patagonia, and from Brazil to Peru. There must be something passably strange to the traveler as he reposes under the shadow of the Cordilleras, or floats on the bosom of the mighty Amazon, all nature vibrating with the shrill cry of animated life, to hear the lispings of the native urchins with their American toy-books, spelling out the *Historia of Juan el Matador el Gigantes*, or *Beldad y la Besta*. As he listens he must acknowledge that in Spanish, *Jack the Giant-Killer* and *Beauty and the Beast* sound rather quaintly, and as to dear old *Tom Thumb*, transmogrified into *Tomacito Pulgar*, despite the diminutive employed, little "Tom" kind of wraps a Spanish mantle round his puny self, grows taller by the thickness of a thumb-nail, and fairly swaggers under the grandiloquent load of that gothic tongue.

If we put up and send away, weekly, countless millions of pills to the Chinese market, all in neat bottles, all inclosed in wrappers swarming with Chinese characters, (we suppose certificates and recommendations from the first Mandarins,) why should we not make toy-books in all known languages and distribute them broadcast to the world? Very, possibly that famous nursery ballad of "The Old Woman and her Pig," if put into Feejeean, might have an excellent effect upon the savage. Perhaps therein he might first find out that it was naughty to eat the old woman, and the subtle distinction between old woman and pig be early impressed on his tender mind.

Toy-books form a peculiar group by themselves among the books of the world. By toy-books we mean those early productions placed in the hands of our babies, when they can just hold them, and which are dropped at six or eight years of age—sometimes clandestinely referred to even at ten; but perhaps long before that, the mind becoming more fully developed, the little ones leave them and plunge into the more ambitious realms of story-books. The text of the toy-book is immutable. Liberties with the text are impossible. Who dares dally with *Cock Robin*, or what sacrilegious hand assume to tamper with *The House that Jack Built*? Touch poor *Cock Robin*, and he becomes some paleontological creature; lay a finger on *The House that Jack Built*, and the whole fabric topples and crumbles to the ground. Occasionally some people have presumed on such things. There have been misguided attempts of a twofold character, and to show how impossible the whole matter is, the endeavors to alter or amend have been from the most opposite directions. Some have tried to simplify the texts by clipping and shearing them of all words of two syllables; others have tried to amplify them with words of three and four syllables, with the tag of a moral. Nothing but the most wretched failures have ensued. We are pleased to say the baby public has pursed up its little mouth, made all its little dimples rigid, and indignantly pouted at and cried down the vandalisms.

During the last thirty years the nature of our toy-books has been so entirely changed for the better that our babies of today feast their eyes on what would have been considered as marvels of illustrated and typographical art by their grandfathers. The great amelioration has been entirely in the pictures. Nowadays, artists of distinguished merit employ their time in productions of this nature. It is a peculiar talent—it wants force and strength of outline, a fair combination of the ludicrous with the sentimental, and, above all, decision and brilliancy of color. A man, to make good picture-books, must know how to play with children. The new era of toy-books commenced as late as 1840, and it is mainly owing to a well-known English firm of publishers that this much-advanced condition has been arrived at. We have before us, as a method of comparison, a toy-book of 1823. It has been loaned us by a book-collector, and, though not fifty years old, it is much prized. In libraries devoted to the curiosities of bibliography, toy-books and children's books are exceedingly rare. Your *Elzevir* is not so scarce; all fresh and crisp, as bright as if issued from the press of yesterday, you can see it almost when you please, but your child's book is an ephemeral thing, it lasts but a short season, it has been thumbed out of existence. Our book, in rather poor preservation, treats of the affecting history of the children of the wood. It is published in London. Its size is six by four inches. The paper is blue, porous and rotten. A single tear spilt on it would wash a hole clear through it, and the slightest struggle would tear it to shreds, both these episodes not being unfrequent in youthful readings. The illustrations are fearfully bad. There is want of drawing, style and color in them. The father and mother are brutal people. The papa is in tights with Hessian boots and a brigand's hat; the mamma has on a low-cut dress, with an Elizabethan ruff. Papa is sky-blue, mamma is blood-red. The children, two yellow dabs, are all out of perspective. The only redeeming trait is in the dog, who is, however, all tail, and, from his size, overshadows the whole concern. The last picture is execrable. A great, big splash of green paint indicates the wood, and under it are splotches of red and blue, indicative of the children, who, though supposed to be asleep, are afflicted with strabismus, while two hideous crows, with cabbage-stalks instead of "leaves and fragrant flowers," seem intent on smothering the luckless babes. There is only one pleasant picture in the whole book, and that is a tiny tail-piece, almost blurred from constant printing. We recognize in it the work of Thomas Berwick, the father of wood engraving; it is his little poem of the snowed-out dam and ewe, by the ruined cottage, the little thing in vain trying to suckle its starved mother. Let us now turn to our baby-book of today. It is fully 12 by 10. The cover! It is delightful, full of color, with the title in good, big letters, all quaintly grouped. The paper is strong and solid; you might give it a hard tug and it would stand the strain. Inside the pictures are well drawn, and the incidents most carefully told. Sometimes a picture is made for a single line. Papa and Mama are in bed, and very comfortable do they look. The children are brought to be kissed. There is a whole happy episode. The little ones are as ruddy and fresh as if in those primitive times soap, towels and combs were much in use. And the dénouement! The ruffians fighting. One swings a right well-drawn kirtle ax, while the other having made a miss lick, (we are indebted to our own youthful reader for this elegant expression,) absolutely staggers, and but little more is required to see him falter and drop on the grassy slope. Costume, arms, are all well carried out, so that the child very early gets a fair insight into what is proper drawing and effective color.

A member of the Society of Friends first commenced the toy-book business in New-York, many years ago, but from that time until now, enormous progress has been made. It may be objected that many of our toy-books are imitations of the English ones, but of late we seem to have struck out a path for ourselves. About twenty years ago, a distinguished firm of publishers took this business methodically in hand, and may be said to have virtually recreated the trade in the United States. Some of the facts of the business are interesting. *Red Riding Hood*, *Cock Robin Mother Hubbard* and the *House that Jack Built*, with that grand old personage, *Mother Goose*, are constantly in demand. One would suppose from the immense quantity required, that the little children of America must in addition to their usual meat and potatoes devour some millions of *Mother Hubbards* and *Cock Robins* per annum. Possibly going to bed with them, or taking them into the bath-tub is not conducive to their preservation. Toy picture alphabets are always wanted. It is somewhat amusing to see the straights publishers are put to to vary the monotony of this series. We have alphabets of animals, trades, plants, of boys and girls names, and the famous apple-pie one. But those unfortunate letters X and Z, with only about twenty-five words for the first and one hundred and twenty-five for the latter in the whole vocabulary, will present meagre and unhappy results. After you have exhausted Xerxes, zebra, zany and Zantippe, there you are, and no human ingenuity can invent anything more.

Many people think they can write the text of a child book, but the task is a very difficult one; briefness, terseness are necessities, with a certain amount of originality. Some time ago an English book, called *The Book of Nonsense*, was produced, which has been very popular, and is still in demand. Children, however, owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the author of *Slovenly Peter*, and the work of this most excellent German now belongs to our toy-book literature.

Sometimes in looking over the myriads of rainbow-tinted books so temptingly exposed on the counter, we wonder what Mrs. Barbauld would have said. Would this very good woman have liked them, seeing they had no moral? Suppose T. Day, Esq., should come once more with those awful little boys, Sanford and Merton, and peep into our toy-shop windows, all emblazoned with our pretty books, with even a dollar steam-engine, whirring away a thousand revolutions a minute, what would they do? Would they enter into a dialogue, these awful little prigs in buttoned jackets, tasseled caps, and acres of linen collars, and commence a windy discussion of exactly eighteen pages long? Unnatural little boys! Early in life we swore a vendetta on you, but have never, (we thank goodness for that,) never met your kind.

One refers somewhat with a shudder at some of the old books written on the training of children a century or so ago. For instance, there is one of 1753, entitled *A Treatise on the Education of Children, and in the First Rudiments to be Imparted to Them, Showing Thereby How One William Wottin, of Six Years, had Attained Unto the Latin, Greek and Hebrew Tongues*. This is followed by another quite natural one, and not much later, called *An Account of the Learning, Experience and Happy Death of Eighteen Children of an Early Age*. Undoubtedly the erudite but unfortunate little William Wottin was among the number.

The Suicide of Samuel S. Stevens—A Defense of the Persons Accused by Him of Testifying Falsely Against Him.

From the Belfast (Me.) Age, Feb. 17.

We publish for the curiosity of our local readers the remarkable story told by Samuel Shepard Stevens just previous to his taking himself off. Charity for human nature urges that we should receive the statement of persons about to die as the truth, but experience unhappily shows that hardened men will often persist in falsehood to their very latest breath. The charitable construction put upon this letter of Stevens by those who know both him and those whom he slanders is, that he was not of sane mind when he wrote it. Perhaps this was the case. We have been at some pains to ascertain what the true history is of the transaction which ended in the conviction of Stevens. The facts we learn to be these: Some time in the early Fall, Stevens, who, as well as his family connections, who are worthy and respectable people, have been socially intimate with Mr. Hayford and his family, came from Bangor in the boat to this city, where he saw Mr. Hayford, and stated to him that he was not in good health and was short of money, and that he wanted to go to Montville to see his folks. Mr. Hayford let him have his horse and carriage, and he went out, stopping one night and returning at evening the next night. On arriving, he complained of being very unwell, and was invited into the house and immediately went to bed. Some time near morning the family were awakened by groans in his room, and upon going in, found that he had had a slight paralytic shock. He revived sufficiently to be taken to the morning-boat for Bangor, and returned home. So much for his story that he spent three days at Mr. Hayford's house, and, as he would have it believed, plotting rascality.

Now, about his story of stolen United States bonds. During the past season, while our City bonds were in the market, the railroad directors, by employing some agents, succeeded in exchanging them for United States bonds, turning the bonds at 90, and taking the United States bonds at quotations. The latter went up in price, so that it made the exchange a profitable one for the City. Stevens wanted to be employed as an agent, representing that with his acquaintance in business circles he could go to Boston or New-York, and do a good business in making the exchange. His proposition was not accepted. This was all that passed between him and Mr. Hayford to the time of his death; and it is out of this that he fabricated his story about the arrangement to buy stolen United States bonds.

The transaction connecting Mr. Hayford with the bonds found in Stevens' possession was this: Mr. Buckmore had been a partner with Mr. Hayford's son at Orland. They concluded to dissolve, and Mr. Hayford bought out Mr. Buckmore's interest, paying some $10,000, a part being in drafts on parties in New-York. Mr. Buckmore, who resides here, had previously been concerned with his son-in-law, Mr. Young, of Ellsworth, in the corn and flour business in that city, and had made arrangements to resume that connection, and was about to go to New-York to purchase a cargo of corn and flour. Mr. Hayford, thinking he might be able to turn some of our city bonds to advantage, applied to him, and he finally took $2,500 worth, giving his written obligation to pay eighty-seven cents on the dollar or return them. The receipts and other papers relating to all these transactions have been shown us. Mr. Buckmore started for New-York, and, on the way, fell in with Stevens, and both stopped at the Astor House. Buckmore then converted the drafts received of Hayford into money, and that, with his other money, amounting to $8,500, together with the $2,500 of city bonds, was stolen from him by Stevens. The circumstances under which they were stolen, as testified to by Buckmore at the trial, have already been published.

This is the substance of the whole transaction, which we have no doubt is true. Stevens could have got off if he had been willing to restore the money; but this he would not do, and he never gave up a cent of it. His own admissions in the letter show him to have been a desperate rogue. His assertion that they have been engaged in the counterfeit money business, and that they have never earned an honest dollar, and that they have used him to accomplish dishonorable purposes, are, we believe, outrageous falsehoods. If there is any truth in them, why didn't he show it, or at least cite some proof outside his bare assertion? These men are all men of respectability, and who stand high in business circles. As to Mr. Hayford—we are not so well acquainted with the others—it is but justice to say that those who have had the most personal dealings with him testify to his fairness and honesty in business matters. As to Stevens, we forbear to speak of his character from early manhood to his ignominious end. Suffice it to say that those who have known him have known but little good of him. His statements would require corroboration wherever he was known, even if made under the circumstances in which they were made.

Patent Machine Swindle.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne, Henry T. Bassford was charged, at the instance of Charles Clarke, with having cheated him out of $2,500, by conspiring with a person named Thomas Black to sell him a quarter interest in the State of Pennsylvania in an alleged worthless patent washing-machine. Clarke charged that this transaction took place in the District of Columbia; that he was led to believe Black had purchased the three-quarters interest, Bassford having shown him notes which he had received in payment, and which were ascertained to be worthless, thus getting Clarke's money and then running to this City. The case being brought before the notice of Judge Blatchford, and it appearing that Bassford had been indicted in the District of Columbia for the alleged offense, a warrant was granted for Bassford's removal, he being allowed, however, to give bail for his appearance for trial in the District of Columbia.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present disturbed relations of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain we regard the recent appointment of the High Commission, for discussing the subjects of difference between them, as a highly auspicious event, furnishing a well-grounded hope of a speedy, honorable and mutually advantageous settlement of all important matters of controversy, and of a cordial amity and good-feeling between the people of the two countries.

That we deem it of high interest to those ends, that the Commission should take into consideration the fact that the possession by Great Britain of the northern portion of the Continent of North America, stretching from the northern boundary of the United States to the frozen ocean, is in its very nature an obstacle to the permanent harmony of the two Governments, and a standing incitement to persons anxious to involve them in war; and we therefore earnestly recommend that the Commission may, in any settlement suggested by them, embrace the cession to the United States of so much at least of such British Possessions as lie to the westward of Hudson's Bay and the main channels connecting it with the Arctic Ocean and the outlet of Lake Superior, with the right to free navigation through the navigable waters to the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Mr. Howard asked the unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cameron objected.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. Buckingham introduced a bill to amend the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. It provides that that part of the act of July 8, 1870, which requires that applications by assignees for the reissue of letters of patent shall be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors or discoverers, if living, shall not apply to patents issued or assigned prior to July 8, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon Senate bills, as follows:

To establish the Western Judicial District of South Carolina.

In relation to the United States District-Attorney of Louisiana.

Prescribing the oath to be taken by United States Grand Jurors.

To protect the rights of citizens under the Constitution.

Regulating the appointment of inferior officers in the civil service.

Also, adversely upon House bills:

In relation to the challenge of jurors in United States Courts.

Relating to writs of error in the Supreme Court, and repealing the several acts relating to the tenure of officers.

The latter, and the House bill upon the same subject, were indefinitely postponed.

ABSURD SUBJECTS ELIMINATED.

The Judiciary Committee, on the motion of Mr. Trumbull, was discharged from the consideration of numerous petitions praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Christian religion.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of various petitions referred to that Committee for female suffrage.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army, and for other purposes.

WARRANT FOR SEIZURES.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in response to petitions from New-York importers, that no seizure or warrant shall be issued, except on complaint of the Collector of the district, reported a bill requiring the assent of the Collectors to warrants of seizure in certain cases.

BRIDGES OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers by the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad Company, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post-offices, was passed.

OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to take up the joint resolution to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio River, prohibiting the further construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, unless it shall be so constructed that the channel span shall have, under said span, a clear headway at low water of 100 feet below the floor beams suspended from the bottom of the posts. Mr. Sherman spoke of the interference of the bridge as now being constructed, with a commerce reaching in the aggregate $700,000,000 per annum. The matter was one in which half the people of the United States were interested. The design was merely to stop the construction of the bridge until Congress or the Courts could take action.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to taking up the bill unless a proviso was added that the Company should be reimbursed for any additional expense it might incur by any change to be made. They were now constructing the bridge strictly in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 15.

The expiration of the morning hour at this point prevented further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would insist upon having the bill considered on Monday in the morning hour.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Various amendments of minor import were acted upon, including one for a general increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus, and other officers in the Executive Department, which after a lengthy discussion was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30.

Upon the bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole, the amendments previously adopted were concurred in, excepting those upon which special votes were requested, including the regulation of the judicial salaries, and touching pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims.

Pardons as Evidence in the Court of Claims.

The latter repeals the provision of law making the possession of a pardon an evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said the impression conveyed in yesterday's debate, that the exclusion of rebel cotton claimants from the Court of Claims left them without a remedy, was erroneous. They could come to Congress.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, said under the practice in the Court of Claims, the exclusion was not of all persons who took the amnesty oath, but those who specifically accepted a pardon. In establishing the Court, Congress had distinctly provided that none but loyal men should be admitted to it. The same distinction on pension rolls should be made in cotton cases.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, regretted that the Senator from New-York, (Conkling,) still sought to keep up the lines of demarcation occasioned by the war. For himself, he preferred to see such differences extinguished as between citizens of a common country. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 4¾, after a short Executive Session, adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILLS—NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, in the Chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to the national cemeteries.

Mr. Stoughton, of Michigan, argued that there was no question as to the title of the Government to the Arlington National Cemetery. It rested on the right of conquest in the first place, and in the second place on a law of Congress on the subject of national cemeteries. The Courts were open to the descendants of Gen. Lee, and if they had any valid title to Arlington, they could go into the Court and test it. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Jones) erred in supposing that the American people would ever suffer the bodies of Union soldiers to be dug up by the prowling hyena or the malignant traitor.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said there was no proposition before the House to interfere with the national cemeteries. The House would not for a moment tolerate such a proposition. He agreed that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Jones) was entirely unnecessary, but it was simply to perfect the title of the Government to those hallowed spots.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

The Committee next took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the Government of Great Britain in the appointment of a Joint Commission, in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brig.-Gen. Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, for determining the boundary-line between the United States and the British Possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and Rocky Mountains, and an appropriation of $100,000 annually for the expense of the work.

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the object of the bill, and the fact that it was recommended by the President in his message to Congress. He said that very great anxiety was felt by public officers and agents of the United States at Pembina in reference to the probability of collisions that might take place at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in abeyance.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, while admitting the importance of the work, predicted that more than two millions would be expended on it. He wished to ask the attention of the House to the question whether it proposed to arrest the free and unlimited disposition to appropriate money on the largest possible scale for everything that was recommended. He did not desire to be continually complaining of estimates, but he thought that his friends would not like very well to see the aggregate of appropriations at the close of this session. The Committee which he represented had omitted nothing in their power to cut down the estimates, but if the House desired, after all, to go to the country at the close of this session with appropriations of twelve millions more than at the close of last session, and would take the responsibility of it, he had nothing further to say, except that he and the Committee on Appropriations had done all in their power to keep down the appropriations.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, remarked that Congress had been appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars a year for this work for the last fifteen years.

Mr. Dawes repeated the remark, and said that now it turned out that after fifteen years of such appropriations it had been discovered that the engineers had made a fiasco, and that the whole work had to be gone over again.

Mr. Swann remarked that this was an administration measure and a measure of great importance, connected in some degree with the high international commission about to assemble in Washington.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied to the remarks of Mr. Dawes, and complained of his inflicting upon the House one of his usual lectures after an absence of ten days, while other members had been attending to their legislative duties. He was not content to stand and let the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations insinuate that there was no virtue in the House, except in the head of that Committee. He was willing that that gentleman should assume a superiority over himself or other members as he was very apt to do. How did that gentleman know that the work, the necessity of which he admitted, would cost $2,000,000. It was a mere assertion, and he (Judd) asserted that it would not cost any such sum. It was time that this kind of scolding had ceased.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated the necessity for the work, so as to prevent future collisions on that subject between American citizens and the subjects of Great Britain. Even if it should cost two millions, would the House on that account refuse to run such boundary line? Certainly not; if it cost twenty millions, or a hundred millions, the work would have to be done. No such consideration could be justly urged; but it would cost no such sum as his colleague (Mr. Dawes) had stated. The President had informed the House that the expenditure would not exceed three hundred thousand, and the bill only appropriated one hundred thousand to commence the work.

After some further discussion the Committee rose and the two bills (the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for running the north-western boundary line) were reported to the House.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS—DANGEROUS INDIANS.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the Army Appropriation bill, replied to the remarks made by Mr. Brooks yesterday as to the use of the army in elections instead of in fighting the Indians. He said that he thought there was more danger to the liberties and institutions of the country from the Indians of New-York than from those of the plains. A council of the chiefs of Tammany—Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly—was more dangerous than any Indian council held by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail or Thunder Cloud. If no other arraignment of the President of the United States or the officers of the army could ever be made against them than the belief that the army was used to maintain the purity of the ballot-box and the right of every man to vote, they would survive all such attacks as that made by the gentleman from New-York in the interest of that Indian council, of which he was one of the representatives.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, submitted some remarks to show that under the act of last year, regulating the pay of the officers of the army, the pay of all except the General, Lieutenant-General, and the Surgeons was increased, the increase of the pay of Captains, of whom there were 800, being $342 a year.

The Army Appropriation bill was then passed.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The bill for running the north-western boundary line, went over as the unfinished business.

Mr. Dawes desiring to make some further remarks, and the House proceeded at 12½ o'clock to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The Committee recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that William McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the Committee be discharged from a further consideration of the same.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, makes the minority report, accompanied with a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to William McGarrahan a duplicate of a patent for the tract of land, it being held that a patent was signed by President Lincoln and recorded in the Land Office, which was improperly erased or mutilated.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, who made the majority report, made an argument in its support, going over the whole history of the case, which he characterized as a romance of rascality.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, a member of the Judiciary Committee, stated the reasons which brought him to the conclusions arrived at in the majority report.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, another member of the Judiciary Committee, stated the grounds on which he was in favor of recognizing the justice of the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, argued that McGarrahan was entitled to the property, the title to which was in dispute, not between McGarrahan and the United States, but between McGarrahan and the New-Idria Mining Company.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, a member of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument in support of the report of the Committee, and asserted that McGarrahan was a mere figure in the case—a mere instrument and tool in the hands of other men, who stood between him and supplied him with money to prosecute the claim.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, another member of the Judiciary Committee, gave his views of the case. The adoption of the majority report would actually give the property to the New-Idria Mining Company, and he believes that it could be demonstrated to a certainty that that Company was not entitled to it, as it had gone on property to which it knew that there was an adverse claim of title, but the act allowing mining claims to be located expressly excepted all land in reference to which there was any controversy or any adverse claim. The Company was therefore a mere trespasser on lands belonging to the United States. His proposition was that the President of the United States should take possession of the property and put it up for public sale, either as a whole or in such quantities as he might deem best, and that the proceeds shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, another member of the Judiciary Committee, presented his views in favor of the majority report, but contended that its adoption would not give the property to the New-Idria Mining Company. That Company had no claim whatever to it. Congress might give it to the New-Idria Mining Company, but Gen. Grant's Administration never would. He went on also to argue against the claim of McGarrahan, to whom he referred as a poor exile of Erin.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, explained his views of the question. He said that both McGarrahan and the New-Idria Mining Company accused each other of fraud, and he believed both of them. [Laughter.] He did not think that either of them had a good title. He was in favor of restoring the mutilated record in the Land Office containing the patent to McGarrahan, because he did not believe in cheating a cheat. He thought the Government should sell the property and put the proceeds in the Treasury.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, offered, as an amendment to Mr. Cook's proposition, a proviso, that it shall not interfere with the rights of settlers or miners, or their successors, who have any rights under the statutes of the United States.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, suggested that Mr. Peters had better to make it at once to give the property to the New Idria Mining Company, for that would be the effect of his amendment.

Mr. Peters replied that he only wished to recognize the Company's rights, if it had rights.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the House then, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

The February London Magazines.

Brentano received yesterday at his Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square, *Belgravia*, *Saint Pauls*, *London Society*, *The Argosy*, *Good Words*, *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and the *Milliner, Dressmaker and Warehouseman's Gazette* for February; and the monthly part of *Once a Week*. These, spread over his well-stocked counters last evening, made them more attractive than ever.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold departed yesterday afternoon for Washington, accompanied by his family and servants, his famous spiked team, &c., to participate in the grand carnival which takes place next week. No doubt he will create quite a sensation at the capital.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Gold Pens.

Foley's Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LLERA—DELGADO.—On Feb. 17, at Hudson City, N. J., by Rev. Fr. Venuta, Leonor M. Delgado to Joaquin Llera.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 18, Josephine, daughter of John and Mary Coleman, of that place, and sister of James H. Coleman, of this City.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Feb. 17, at her residence, No. 314 West 34th-st., Harriet, widow of the late Charles Edwards, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, at All Souls Church, 4th-av. and 20th-st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FISH.—Died at Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 18, in the 68th year of his age, Paul J. Fish, Esq., formerly of Williamsburg.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1½ P. M.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 18, William D. Lewis, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 5 First-place, on Tuesday next at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MATHEWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at his residence, No. 114 East 11th-st., George H. Mathews, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

SNOOK.—Feb. 17, Mary S. Snook, widow of James Snook, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John B. Snook, and son-in-law, Wm. T. Doremus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John B. Snook, No. 158 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VARNUM.—On Friday, the 17th inst., of pneumonia, Mary A., widow of the late Joseph B. Varnum, and daughter of N. B. Graham, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and Edward De Rose, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st.

WADSWORTH.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, Emma V., youngest daughter of John and Caroline A. Wadsworth.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKERY,

(PAUL M. S. BROWN, Successor,) corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., one block east of A. T. Stewart & Co. (Sandwich, Split, French, Twist, Round and High Round, Pan, Milk, Brick, Albany, Home-made, Rye, Graham and Boston Brown) Bread and Rolls delivered fresh daily to Families, Steamers, Restaurants and elsewhere. Every variety of Cake, Pies, Pastries, Crackers, &c., &c., of our celebrated manufacture, is, as usual, of superior quality. Plum and Assorted Fancy Cake, for Weddings and Parties, a specialty. Plain and elaborate Suppers provided.

REFERENCES. — Messrs. Delmonico, corner Chambers and William sts., and No. 22 Broad-st., supplied 8 years; Daniel Drew, Esq., No. 17 Union-square, supplied 15 years; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., No. 10 Washington-place; People's Line of Steamers, supplied 8 years, and in this and other cities, a multitude of Families, Steamers, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Boarding-houses.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

In addition to the superior quality of his wares at the usual prices, the advertiser offers the following advantages to buyers:

PLAN FIRST—MONTHLY.

600 Prizes of Five Dollars each; for the year dating from March 1, 1871............$3,000

Distributed monthly, the first award, therefore, will be made upon the 1st of April next, consisting of 50 Prizes, and thereafter, monthly, a similar number. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt for purchases is for the sum of Five Dollars and upward per month, becomes eligible under this Plan for the following month. Any purchaser to the sum of Five Dollars and upward, at any one time, becomes eligible to one chance, under this plan, in the following month's drawing:

PLAN SECOND—ANNUAL.

20 Prizes of Fifty Dollars each............$1,000
5 Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each............500
Grand Prize............500
Total............$2,000

This being the Annual Plan, the awards will be made upon Feb. 29, 1872. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt is for the sum of Ten Dollars and upward per month, for the twelve months preceding, becomes eligible under this Plan, in addition to the privileges under Plan first; and any buyer who holds Plan Receipts on Feb. 29, 1872, to the sum of $120, is eligible under this Plan.

Checks for Prizes sent the following day, and a list published of drawers.

To buyers of $1,000 and upward per annum, a discount made. Special contracts made with stewards and other large buyers. Readers will please circulate this advertisement among their friends.

A PLACE OF USEFULNESS AND RESPECTABILITY.

An Assistant Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital will be appointed early in April next. From the character of the position and the liberal compensation attached to it, the managers expect it to be filled by a Christian gentleman of superior moral qualifications, as well as of decided business and administrative ability. He must be of middle age, and, if married, his wife must be a lady competent to take part in the responsibilities of the household. Applications must be made by letter to the subscriber, and for the present they are desired only from the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,204.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON'S PAPER.

THE GOLDEN AGE,

A new Weekly Journal, edited by
THEODORE TILTON,
devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art and Moral Reform.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN NEW-YORK.

Price, Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.

Mr. TILTON, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole Editorial labors to THE GOLDEN AGE.

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TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst.,
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A FINE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
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Illustrated works, valuable works of history, biography, novels, belle letters, oriental books, &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th, Private library. Catalogues ready.

REV. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., ON THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. 1st. Its Relation to Unbelief; 2d. Its False Uses and True; 3d. Its Relations to the Church. 12mo. Price, $1.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., ON MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY. $1.

REV. WM. AIKMAN, D. D., ON LIFE AT HOME; Or, The Family and Its Members. $1 50. Gilt, $2.

The above are for sale by all book-sellers, and will be sent by mail post-paid, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IN THE PLACE WHERE THE TREE FALLETH THERE IT SHALL BE.—Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION OF LONG ISLAND.—The anniversary services will be held at St. Ann's on the Heights, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, on the evening of QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, Feb. 19, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. The Bishop of the diocese will preside, Rev. Benj H. Paddock, D. D., will read the annual report, and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach the sermon. The reverend clergy and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

"A PROFESSION OF FAITH IN GOD a Barrier to the Reception of Aid from the State." Pastor John Q. Adams will preach on the above in the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. The public generally, and the patrons of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society particularly, are invited to hear. *Sanctification Realized* will be the theme at 3 P. M. He will also preach at 7½ P. M.

THE DEATH OF THE SOUL; WHAT it Is and How it is Caused, will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited. MORNING worship at 11 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sixth sermon on the *Commandments* at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

LAST OF SERIES OF SUNDAY MORNING discourses by Rev. Chas. F. Lee, Fifth Universalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. Feb. 19.—*St. Paul, the Christian Preacher.* Services, 10½ A. M. All seats free.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, No. 210 West 42d-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 19; Rev. Dr. Carter will preach in the EVENING.

REV. HUGH M'LEVEE, D. D., OF Cape Breton, will, D. V., preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. B. R. Meredith; at 7 P. M., by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. G. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning services at 10½; services in the evening as usual, at 7½.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Treanor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Idol Worship.*

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Natural Evil.* All cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING sermon in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor; Subject—*Justin, the Philosopher and Martyr.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9½ A. M. During Lent, services on Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 5 P. M., and Wednesday at 8 P. M. On Wednesday evening a special course of sermons will be preached as follows: Ash Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Forbes; March 1, Rev. Dr. Cook; March 8, Rev. Dr. Dix; March 15, Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter; March 22, Rev. Dr. B. H. Paddock; March 29, Rev. Dr. Schenck; April 5, Rev. Dr. Weston.

UNION REVIVAL MEETINGS.—A week of preaching and praying for the conversion of souls by the Fifty-third-street and the Fifty-first-street Baptist Churches, afternoons and evenings as follows: In the Fifty-first-street Church, between 9th and 10th avs. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY; in Fifty-third-street Church, near 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Services promptly at 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Christians rouse ye at the Master's call.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Regular services SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. C. Backman, will preach a missionary sermon in the morning. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Revival meetings next week on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS. Preaching each night. All are invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Grand-st.,) New-York, John S. Haugh, Pastor.—SUNDAY preaching at 10½ and 7 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Rev. I. D. Driver, of Oregon, will preach in Willett-street Church every EVENING for about nine days, in special revival services, commencing SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., addresses will be delivered by Rev. William Lloyd, of Rochester, (late of England,) on *Use and Abuse of Illustration in Teaching*, and by Rev. Dr. John Hall, on *Working in Faith.* Philip Phillips will conduct the music.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION Hall.—Rev. James D. Wilson will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. Evening service commences 7 o'clock. Revival meetings next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Duane M. E. Church, (Hudson-st., near Spring,) Rev. A. McLean, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. Hugo preaches in Free Methodist Church, (48th-st., near 9th-av.,) Rev. Dr. Cury, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ASH WEDNESDAY SERVICES IN ST. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st. near 5th-av., at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. During Lent, Wednesday Evening lectures on *Church History* by Rev. J. R. Davenport, and Friday Evening lectures on *The Prophets* by Rev. S. F. Holmes.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—SUNDAY. Rev. J. R. Davenport will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. E. B. Russell at 7½ P. M., at 4 P. M., Catechetical instruction.

NEXT THURSDAY, 23D INST., BEING the day of prayer for colleges and schools, a union prayer-meeting of the Baptist Churches will be held at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Pastors will please read this notice to their congregations on Sunday.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Morning, *The Philosophy of Death.* Evening—*The Deluge in the light of Modern Science.*

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Salvation Restored.* Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. O. Ferris; and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Subject—*The Afflicted Patriarch.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

TO EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS of the Twenty-second Ward.—*Shall New-York be Shaken with Revival Power?* A sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, on TUESDAY at 3½ P. M., in the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP LITTLEJOHN will administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation in the Floating Church of our Savior for Seamen, foot of Pike-st., East River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. Persons interested in seamen are invited to be present.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach. Seats free.

COOPER UNION SERVICES—REV. J. Hyatt Smith will speak to the people next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Albert Bushnell, of the Gaboon mission. Preaching in the evening by Rev. John Thomson, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder Wm. Stuart, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the soon coming of Christ, and setting up of His Kingdom. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The World to Come, Whereof We Speak*—Heb. ii., 5. Seats free, and Christians cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. Lundy, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. Lewis, assistant.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—Services SUNDAY at 7, 11, 4, and 8. Rev. Dr. Ewer will preach on ASH WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Rev. Joshua D. Bradley on FRIDAY (St. Matthias' Day) at 8 P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. Searles, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacramental service at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., RECtor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. HALL, OF BROOKLYN, will preach on behalf of "The Children's Fold," in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH SUNDAY in the Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., when Baptism will be administered. He will also preach every evening next week.

REV. A. H. CLAPP, D. D., WILL preach in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; all are invited to attend. N. B.—Prayer-meeting after service in the afternoon.

THE BIBLE AND SCEPTICISM.—Dr. Thompson will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on *Moses, His Life and Work, a Proof of Inspiration.* Service at 7½. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Halstead Praying Band will take charge of the services in this Church SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, at 3 P. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. F. M. Bachelor will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited and will be provided with seats.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. Elder, Pastor.—Preaching on next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

PREACHING ON THE EARLY APPEARING of Christ, at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the Fourteenth Lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVickar will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. Williams Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 5th-av.

MARRIAGE-DOWRY QUESTION.

Continuation of the Discussion—Various Opinions—One Correspondent Paints the Unhappy Consequences of Marrying a Dowry—Views of Another Bachelor, a Married Lady, and Old Mr. Buckskin.

The interesting correspondence on the marriage-dowry question, occasioned by a letter in the TIMES some weeks ago from a certain "Paterfamilias," suggesting that the custom of portioning girls should be more generally observed in this country than it is, in order to secure their prompt and happier marriage, has drawn out more letters, some of which we give below.

Unhappy Consequences of Marrying a Dowry—What is Better than Money to Give a Girl.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Marrying a woman for her money is like eating a bird for its singing," and in this question of dowers it seems strange to me that the only point raised is how much money, how little, or whether any, much or little, the daughter should have. I fancy if all the men who have married rich wives were to write their true experiences with the same, "e'en the boldest would hold his breath awhile" before venturing upon such a speculation.

I know a man that married a "dowered" wife, and the life she led him was awful to contemplate. She married him really because he was fine looking, and not suspecting any harm, poor fellow, he fell in with the arrangement. After he was regularly in for it, he found he had made a mistake; but what good did that do him? The allusions that she made to "my house," "my furniture," "my silver," "my horses," and "my family," whenever company was present, were matters for public comment in the circle wherein they moved, and the poor fellow quite pined away under the weight of this dowry. *E pluribus unum!* There's a good many like him, and will be more, only like the Spartan fellow whom the fox gnawed, they don't say much.

I don't know that men are to be blamed so much either! Fancy a case! Jones boards up-town, walks down to business every day and back every night, gets sick of it after a while, thinks walking is'nt so very healthy after all, and would rather ride; knows he can ride after his employers' horses, if he wishes to, and although he don't love his daughter so well as he might, he marries her, and is miserable six months after. Shake a fat dowry in a poor fellow's face with only the incumbrance of a girl who is'nt so very old and homely, and if you will excuse the expression, Sir, nine men out of ten would "go for it;" but it is the after-taste which sickens; the mental torments, the mortifications, the whip that a man puts into his wife's hands, the humble pie he cannot help eating, are something appalling to contemplate.

A young man down East asked a rich man for his daughter, and rich man said, "Hast thou any dowry?" And he replied, "No; but that he was chock full of days' works." Now I ask you ingenuously, was not that the best kind of a dowry?

Supposing, as an extreme case, a mother to instruct her daughter how to take care of a house; how to manage servants; to keep her outgoes below her income; to be up betimes and have the house swept and garnished, so that when the good man came home he would have a clean room to sit in, and a fire to warm him, and something to eat with all. Supposing that she was taught that a man was by nature stern and rugged, and would not always be grinning like an ape or sighing like a furnace, as lovers do; and, because of these conspicuous omissions, after five years or five months of married life she was not to imagine the fire had gone out within him and that really he had no more regard her. Supposing that she was taught that neatness and tidiness were as essential after marriage as before, more so, in fact, and that a well-ordered speech, and womanly dignity, sweetness and gentleness would bind any man with bonds stronger than the green withes put upon Samson. Supposing that the mother taught her daughter at the proper age things which no one but a mother should teach, so that she would not come to her office ignorant of its high responsibilities and purposes; that she was taught to take care of children, and, in a word, to be of some use to others instead of exhibiting herself in public in a dress that she would not think of wearing at home, or frittering away her life in frivolous pursuits, as too many women do. What kind of a dowry would such instruction be? "Far above rubies!" Nay, there are no fat dividends that can compensate for "a servant's home," a house not made comfortable, or a fit abiding-place for a man, by the one of all others who ought to make it so—the wife.

If the mother would do this for the daughter, and the father, to show his amiability and intense eagerness to have me for a son-in-law, were to add a dowry, I don't know but that I would marry myself, if it were lawful to do so.

EGBERT P. WATSON.

Another Bachelor's Idea of the Matter—An Ingenious Financial Problem—How $700 a Year is Equal to a Dowry of $5,000.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intolerance of that old fanatic "Paterfamilias" is perfectly absurd. He seems to think that daughters ought to count for everything in the scale of wedlock, even though they be portionless and perhaps extravagant, while the young men who are to marry them are to count for nothing in the balances.

Now let me inform him, by facts and figures, that a young man earning a salary of $700 per annum is the financial and social equal of any woman in the land with $5,000 dowry. Seven hundred dollars per annum is the interest, at seven per cent., of $10,000. That salary is, therefore, as good to the young couple as the life right to $10,000 invested on bond and mortgage. But as life and health are uncertain, it would be right to take only half of that sum as the present value of it, or say $5,000.

Now, therefore, a young man marrying on that salary, brings into the partnership a capital in the shape of knowledge, skill, health and aptness at his business worth $5,000, even though he have not one cent saved in bank. But what does the woman bring in on Mr. Paterfamilias' plan? Why, nothing at all, except a knowledge of the art of spending her husband's earnings.

Consult a lawyer or a doctor, and ask him what his capital in business consists of. He will answer his skill, education and brains, and in his estimation those things are worth more to him than a cash capital, because with them he can create cash means. Therefore, I repeat that any industrious young man is the financial equal of any woman whose cash means are equal to a capital whose interest will amount to one half of the young man's earnings. I have, on purpose, taken a small salary as an example, in order to show that when we rise in the scale, and take the case of men earning from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum, and men capable of managing a paying business, that they are the equals of any lady in the land as far as the latter are likely to have cash means, and, in nine cases out of ten, vastly the lady's superior.

There are but two ways of settling the case, either let the lady receive a portion from her father sufficiently large that its interest will pay for her support and her half of the family expenses, the gentleman doing the same from his salary; or else let the wife, by working herself, earn some money, and make up the balance of her share of the joint expenses by economy, prudence, and a proper devotion to her household duties.

The days are past when men will consent to be imposed on to support a namby-pamby girl for life and to let her act as a general spendthrift, shirking her household work. This sort of thing has been found out by men to be too much one-sided; it don't pay to give up all the comforts and independence of bachelorhood just to save "Paterfamilias'" spoiled daughters from becoming old maids. We want some sort of compensation for the many great sacrifices we are compelled to make by marrying; an economical, prudent wife we expect if she is portionless, and if she is a spendthrift, let her have a dowry large enough to pay her expenses with.

Yours respectfully,
BROOKLYN BACHELOR.
BROOKLYN, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1871.

A Married Lady's Opinion—She Speaks for the Fathers and the Girls—"Another Bachelor" Rebuked.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much amused as well as interested in the marriage question, as discussed in your paper, but think all points have not been touched yet. There is much sound good sense and truth in the second article by "Paterfamilias No. 1," and "Contented Bachelor" has touched upon an essential point in his article.

It is a noticeable fact that the chief indorsers of "Materfamilias" are young men. "M." quotes the customs of England in regard to marriage settlements. All very well. In England, a country centuries old, where wealth is hereditary, and many fortunes are colossal; where the young scions of nobility may not engage in business, and yet must suitably maintain their rank, it may be right and proper. With us it is different. We are young people; fortunes are to be made, few are hereditary. The money of most of our men is invested in business of different kinds, capital necessary to carry on the business. Suppose such a man to be the father of two or three daughters. The question of their marriage portions comes up. Is it reasonable to expect this father to take from his capital, and thus, perhaps, cripple all his business movements, the thousands necessary to portion the daughters and satisfy the modest demands of the young gentlemen dependent on the daughters' dowries?

"Another Bachelor," with great self-complacency, declares that he, "with five score friends," are "simply too honorable and kind-hearted" to ask any ladies of their acquaintance to leave luxurious homes to share "love in a cot" with them, and very kindly recommends parents who are anxious to marry off their daughters to "give them an income sufficient to support them reasonably, and they will soon find men worthy of them." Modest, disinterested young man! I do not wonder he hesitates. Alas! there is something lies back of this beautiful disinterestedness, a certain little disposition called selfishness, which shrinks from the giving up of certain bachelor luxuries, and perchance vices, which eat up not a small portion of many a young man's income.

But there is another question to be asked. What do the young ladies themselves say? Are the majority so worldly and selfish, so calculating and cold-hearted, that they would rather remain as they are than share a more modest home brightened by the love of an honest man? I do not believe it. Let a young man be honest, honorable and frank. If he is in earnest; if he loves a lady so truly as to be willing to sacrifice something for her, (for surely sacrifice should not be all on one side,) and desires to make her his wife, let him frankly tell her so, at the same time truly and without reserve acquaint her with his present circumstances and future prospects; then let her be the judge as to whether she is willing to leave her luxurious home to "share his cot." Be assured such a course would win many a woman. A young lady of this day can say nothing openly on the marriage question without being accused of looking out for a husband, but I, having a husband, can, for one, speak for them.

Old Mr. Buckskin Speaks--Who Shall Not Marry His Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Old Mr. Buckskin is a hale, hearty old gentleman of about sixty, retired from business, living in a brown-stone house up in the thirties. He does not keep a carriage and spend prudently about $10,000 per year. Has four daughters, and can give them, at his demise, $200,000, and perhaps $300,000 each.

Now, old Buckskin began business here a poor boy, and has been through the New-York mill, and understand the ropes pretty well, except as to female dens and gambling-hells. He has brought up his daughters to study prudence, but the prevailing custom of fashion compels them to live and dress and do many things which their good sense and prudence condemns. They have a refined, luxurious and bountiful home, and the young gentleman wanting such a wife should, if he ventures there, before offering himself, be certain of an income, from his business or otherwise, to keep her above the drudgery of a servant. No worthy young man would desire to take a woman whom he loved from such a home to make a slave of her.

Now, it becomes the duty of old Buckskin to look into this part of the business. An old merchant of New-York does not need much over twenty-four hours to find out the exact calibre of any man—that is, any kind of a man—in this City; his make-up, his wealth, his temper, his general habits and his business qualifications. Now, old Buckskin does not require that Miss Mary's beau shall have $30,000 or $50,000, but that he shall at least have a business of some sort, not degrading, and producing enough to give his wife a comfortable, if not a luxurious, home. Miss Mary will attend to the make-up of the gentleman; that is her business.

The sons of various Fifth-avenue fathers place a much higher value on themselves than does old Buckskin. He has no exalted opinion of that young gentleman that is found going to the store at 10 A. M., always with hands clothed with colored kids and perhaps going in his papa's carriage; or of the young gentleman of fair habits, great smoker, hollow-chested—thinks a great deal of himself but unable to attend much to business; or of the thirty year to forty year old club man whose respected rich parent won't die; who has for so many years paraded the avenue and known to half the residents—and thinks so much of himself; or of the well-dressed pale-faced handsome young man of rich parents who can run his fifty and sixty at billiards, always smoking a cigar and is occasionally dumped at his father's door or passed in by a policeman; or the nice young man, successful in business, a Sunday-school teacher, of general good habits, but who cannot live without his *chère amie*, whom he keeps in genteel quarters all to himself. He thinks there are some with several of these faults combined, but all of these gentlemen place an awful high value on themselves. But Buckskin would not give a Confederate bond for any one of them.

The moral of this is just here: There are hundreds of young ladies of great prospective wealth who would gladly join their fortunes with such men as old Buckskin names, and to whom old Buckskin would give all the assistance his business required. These are simply prudential and moral considerations. Buckskin says no one is faultless, but there are certain faults which are certain to produce unhappiness and perhaps poverty, and if possible should be avoided.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual report of Adjt.-Gen. James Longstreet, of Louisiana, contains some interesting statistics: The total number of citizens enrolled for militia service is 107,821. Of this number only 3,469 are uniformed militia. They comprise, in New-Orleans, the First, Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, a regiment of field artillery, a squadron of cavalry, two independent companies of infantry, attached to the First Regiment, two companies of infantry, as part of the Fifth Regiment, and one independent company of infantry—the City Guards—unattached. The First Regiment of Infantry and the regiment of field artillery are the only complete regimental organizations; the Second and Third Regiment lacking one company each, and the Fifth eight. In the interior, the Fourth Regiment has been accepted for service with six companies—two companies in East Baton Rouge, two in Thibodaux, and two in Plaquemine. Two companies of infantry and two of cavalry have been mustered into service at and near Monroe. The troops are partially armed with Winchester and partially with Enfield rifles. About one half the militia organization is composed of officers and soldiers who were in the Confederate service during the late war. In regard to them the Adjutant-General, Gen. LONGSTREET, says: "Many of the officers and soldiers being of the class of citizens supposed to be in opposition to the national and State authorities, by their voluntary action in placing themselves in the position of protectors and supporters of the law, gave greater moral tone and effect to our organization than could have been secured by other means—paralyzing at once the energies of such as may have been disposed to conspire against the honor and prosperity of the State."

In response to a resolution of the Legislature, Gen. Townsend has recently made a report of the number of men drafted from the several Congressional Districts of this State during the years 1863 and 1864. From this report we learn that under the four calls issued by the General Government, there were 3,710 men drafted and held to service, 13,372 men drafted who furnished substitutes, 18,205 men who were drafted and paid their commutation, 14,898 who furnished substitutes prior to the draft, 66 who furnished representative recruits. The aggregate number of men furnished by these drafts was 49,752.

Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, of the Twenty-second Regiment, is about to tender his resignation.

A Court-martial is ordered, to consist of Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farnham, for the trial of all delinquents in the Twenty-third Regiment. Said Court will convene at the regimental armory on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. The following changes are announced in the command: Resigned—Major James G. Gregory. Promotions—James M. Stephenson to be Captain, vice Metz, resigned; Isaac H. Cary to be First Lieutenant, vice Stephenson, promoted; Edward G. Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cary, promoted; Edward N. Norton to be Captain, vice Dickman, resigned; George B. Ward to be Second Lieutenant, vice Norton, promoted; Frederick M. Lawrence to be First Lieutenant, vice Davenport, resigned; John N. Partridge to be Major, vice Gregory, resigned; Rufus F. Zogbaum to be Left General Guide, vice Bragg, promoted. On the second and fourth Mondays of each month Major J. N. Partridge will be at head-quarters to examine recruits, and commandants of companies will be held responsible that recruits do not appear in the ranks before having passed satisfactory examinations before Major Partridge. The following companies are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the arsenal, Portland-avenue, for battalion drill, viz.: Right wing, consisting of Companies A, I, G and E, on Tuesday, Feb. 21 inst.; left wing, consisting of Companies B, C, K, D and F, on Friday, Feb. 24 inst. Roll-call 7¾ o'clock P. M.

The officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment opened their new armory, at the old Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, by a promenade concert on Friday evening last. The occasion drew together a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the affair proved a decided success.

On Wednesday evening next, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the Eighth Regiment will have a full dress drill at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the City Government. Mayor Hall will present the colors in a suitable address.

To-morrow evening the members of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment will give a full-dress reception to their friends, at Dodworth Hall, in Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The affair will be a very pleasant one, no doubt.

K Company Eighth Regiment will give an exhibition drill and promenade concert on Wednesday evening, March 1, at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. Admission may be gained by tickets to be procured from the members of the company.

The following changes are announced in the Seventy-first Regiment: Commissioned—Joseph B. Coe, First Lieutenant, vice Wilson resigned. Resigned—Thomas W. Love, Second Lieutenant. Dropped from the rolls on account of removal from district—Sergt. George Garrison, Privates John H. Bishop, Louis Denier, George W. Laforge, Jefferson Laforge, John H. Barnett, Michael Harris, Charles Thompson, all from G Company. Privates D. M. Hubbell, C. R. Leonard, A. L. Tieman, M. B. Stagg and W. E. Rache, all from B Company. Discharged, expiration of term of service—Corp. R. A. Blackwood, G Company. Sergt. A. J. Cunningham, A Company. Sergt. Harvey Mitchell, F Company. Corp. A. B. Halstead, H Company. Expelled—Privates Henry J. Davis and David Swayne, of G Company.

The members of the Twenty-second Regiment are getting up a fund for the purpose of procuring a life-sized portrait of the late Col. Monroe, the first commanding officer of that organization, who died in the field. The movement is under the guidance of Capt. Wm. J. A. McGrath.

Col. Wm. J. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eleventh Brigade, has resigned, in consequence of continued ill-health.

Brig.-Gen. Varian and the Second Brigade Staff have adopted a full-dress uniform.

The Seventy-first Regiment will celebrate Washington's birthday by a promenade concert and hop, at their new armory.

The Fifth Regiment will assemble (by wing) at the State Arsenal in fatigue uniform as follows: Right wing, Companies F, D, K, I, and E, Feb. 23; left wing, Companies B, A, H, C, and G, Feb. 24. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Major Henry T. Allen, First Lieut. Henry Otto, and First Lieut. Adam Eidenwald have resigned. John C. F. Deecken, Assistant Commissary of Subsistance, has been commissioned with rank of Captain. Isaac Weyman has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, vice Hermann Koehler, elected Second Lieutenant in Company C.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Frigate California Ordered to Sea as Flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron—Her Destination San Francisco—The Supply About Ready to Receive Provisions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The United States frigate *California*, twenty-three guns, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, having completed her repairs, is about ready for sea. Her sailing orders from the Secretary of the Navy were received by the Captain on Friday last, and directions were at once given to Mr. MCFARLAND, First Lieutenant, to see that the ship was provided with stores, coals and supplies for a four months' cruise. The *California* will take in about 200 tons of coal on Monday, and by Tuesday all the requisite stores will be on board. On Monday an official inspection of the ship is to take place, to see that the vessel is in every way fitted out for sea service. The Board of Inspectors consists of Capt. WOOLSEY, Commander BARRETT, Commander HARMONY, Commander ERBEN, and Chief Engineer ZIRLIN. On Wednesday the ship will drop down to an anchorage in the North River, off Ellis Island, and will take on board her powder and fixed ammunition, after which she will proceed to sea, sailing on Thursday if no delay occurs. It is understood that the *California* is ordered to San Francisco direct, to become the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral JOHN WINSLOW, of *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fame. It is expected that about four months will be consumed in making the voyage to the "Golden Gate," as it is to be made under sail alone, except in the passage of the Straits of Magellan, which, for motives of safety, will be performed under steam. Unless unforeseen exigencies should arise, making it necessary to put into port, the ship will not touch anywhere on her voyage, and will first drop anchor in the Bay of San Francisco. As flag-ship of Rear Admiral WINSLOW, the cruising-ground of the ship will be on the North and South Pacific coasts, with occasional visits to the Sandwich Islands. Her cruise will extend over a period of three years, and it is not likely that she will soon visit the Atlantic coast again, as the Mare Island Navy-yard affords facilities for repairs, &c.

It seems to be the general impression that the cargo of the United States store-ship *Supply* cannot be placed on board before the ship is ready for sea. This is a mistake. The cargo can be loaded at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the ship will be placed along side the most accessible dock, in order that there may be no delay in receiving the provisions which the New-York Committees may be ready to place on board. By the time the ship is ready to sail, the cargo should be safely stowed away, and the departure of the vessel on her charitable mission to France be made at once. On her return from Havre, the *Supply* will probably be loaded with provisions for the European Squadron, and be at once dispatched to Villa Franca, the head-quarters of the squadron in the Mediterranean.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Man Arrested for Abandoning Another Man's Wife.

On Thursday last, a very diminutive woman appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, with a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration, calling for the arrest of one LEWIS GOLDSMITH, on a charge of abandonment. The Magistrate issued a warrant, and the accused was in due time arrested at his residence, No. 112 Forsyth-street. The case came up for examination yesterday afternoon, and caused considerable excitement in consequence of the singular developments made. The complainant, JANE GOLDSMITH, was examined through an interpreter, and testified that she arrived in the steam-ship *Pennsylvania* in this port on the 13th inst. She is a native of Poland, and twenty-eight years of age, and was married to LEWIS GOLDSMITH, the prisoner, in England, eight years ago, having one child, a girl, now six years of age. Her maiden name was JANE DE PEISSKY, and she had known her husband two years before she married him. He had a mother and father who had four children. She was positive that the prisoner was her husband who had abandoned her six years ago and came to America. She had visited him at his residence in this City, when he had refused to have anything to do with her, really, as she believed, because he had married another woman.

BERNARD UNTERBERG, of No. 44 Baxter-street, testified that he knew both LEWIS and JANE GOLDSMITH for twelve or thirteen years; he had been present at their marriage eight years ago, and was positive that the prisoner was the man whom he had seen married to the complainant.

Two or three women were called up, and seemed at first willing to swear that the prisoner was the missing LEWIS GOLDSMITH, but their evidence proved defective, and was thrown aside.

The prisoner was then sworn in his own behalf, and testified that he was a native of Austria, and twenty-six years of age; his name had always been WILHELM GOLDSTEIN, and he had never been in England; he had never seen the complainant until a few days ago, and had never married her under the name of GOLDSMITH.

The complainant became quite excited at this denial, and addressing the accused in the Polish language, asked him in a passionate manner if he denied his only child, at the same time thrusting forward her little girl. GOLDSTEIN was much angered at these questions, but again denied all knowledge of the complainant. His counsel exhibited a passport issued by the Austrian Government to one WILHELM GOLDSTEIN, and the prisoner testified that it was his passport. He had six brother—Julius, Samuel, Anthony, Adolph, Jacob and Hermann.

On cross-examination GOLDSTEIN was shown a photograph by the counsel for Mrs. GOLDSMITH, and on being asked if he had ever seen the picture before he replied in the affirmative, but denied that it was his portrait. The photograph being shown the Magistrate, he at once decided in favor of the prisoner, for though the general outline of the features were the same, the prisoner's forehead was much lower than the man who had sat for the portrait.

It was then ascertained that the statement made by the complainant to the Magistrate on Thursday, to the effect that she had received the photograph from her husband in a letter was untrue, for a person (whose name could not be ascertained in the subsequent confusion) appeared in Court, and stated that he had given Mrs. GOLDSMITH the photograph a few days ago, but knew that it was not the prisoner. As it was quite evident that the unfortunate wife had made a singular mistake, the Magistrate decided to dismiss the charge, and released the prisoner, remarking as he did so, that it was a pity that he had been compelled to suffer imprisonment for another man's offence. GOLDSTEIN then left the Court surrounded by his friends.

Judge DOWLING then called up the witness UNTERBERG, and, informing him that he considered him a very bad man, told the fellow that he had a great mind to commit him for conspiracy. UNTERBERG then began gesticulating and talking rapidly in his native language, which so bothered the Magistrate that he drove the entire lot out of Court.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

A Grand Total of $84,913 69 Collected—Mr. Stewart's Donation—What California Has Done.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, hereby acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 17:

Cash	$250	Schultz, Southwick & Co.	$25
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	250	John J. Murphy	25
Jonathan Sturges	250	Oliver W. Barnes	25
Richard Irwin & Co.	250	Geo. P. Smith	25
C. H. Read	100	J. L. Mitchell	25
Park & Tilford	100	J. F. Cooper	20
Slote & Woodman	100	Sewall, Watertown, N. Y.	12
S. E. Ward	100	D. Kaine, Uniontown, Penn.	10
Stone, Nichols & Co.	100	T. R. Perlee, Fairfax Court-house, Va.	5
C. H. Ward	100	Cash	10
A. C. Kingsland & Son	100		
Peake, Opdyke & Co.	100		
Loring Andrews & Son	100		
E. M.	50		
W. M.	50		

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $69,913 69; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045; grand total, $84,913 69.

Mr. Stewart's Donation to the French.

Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased 4,000 barrels of extra State flour for the French sufferers, at $7 25. The American bark *Hunter*, 351 tons register, Capt. YORK, will carry the cargo, at the exceptionally high figure of four shillings per barrel, which is paid in consideration of the fact that Mr. STEWART insisted that the flour should go in one of our own vessels, and not in a foreign bottom. Loading will be commenced at once, at the Pacific Stores, Brooklyn. Messrs. LOGAN & PRESTON attended to the entire business of purchase, charter and shipment. Yesterday morning Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Committee, received a telegram from the Chairman of the French Relief Committee in San Francisco, announcing a contribution of $10,000. The dispatch is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17, 1871.

Chas. H. Marshall, Chairman Committee on Fund Relief:

The Chamber of San Francisco having appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of the suffering French people, I have now to inform you that I have sent a telegraphic transfer through the Bank of California for $10,000, in gold, as the amount thus far collected from our citizens, and request that you will have this sum invested in food and forwarded by the Government vessels for distribution in France. On behalf of the Committee I would ask that your agents in France be informed that California sympathizes earnestly with the sufferings of the people, and would have made direct shipments to them, but believe that through your organization large and more speedy relief will be afforded.

C. ADOLPH LOW,
Chairman French Relief Committee.

To this dispatch Mr. MARSHALL made prompt response. This donation swells the grand total to the neighborhood of $95,000.

The Swedish bark *Alette*, 575 tons register, Capt. NORDEN, cleared on Saturday for Havre with a cargo of 5,211 barrels of flour, valued at $37,011.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A Site for the Tower Purchased on This Side of the River—The Location of the Roosevelt-Street Ferry to be Changed.

The difficulty of obtaining a site on this side of the river for the tower of the East River Bridge has, it appears, at last been overcome. On the 11th inst. an agreement was drawn up between the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the East River Bridge Company, by which the former agreed to sell to the latter, for the sum of $42,000, a plot of ground on South-street, with a river frontage of 109 feet. This ground was and still is occupied by the Roosevelt-street Ferry Company, Mr. GEORGE LAW being the lessee. The Bridge Company, however, agreed to give Mr. LAW, provided he would surrender his lease, which has some eight or nine years to run, the sum of $80,000. This Mr. LAW agreed to accept, on condition of receiving a lease, for the term of his unexpired lease, of the Roosevelt-street slip, of pier No. 30, East River, occupied by J. L. BROWN & Co., street-cleaning contractors. Mr. BROWN and his associates had then to be disposed of, and they agreed to move to the pier at the foot of Gouverneur-street, on condition of receiving the sum of $60,000 from the Bridge Company, and of getting from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a lease of this slip on the same terms as their unexpired lease of Pier No. 30. It will thus be seen that Mr. BROWN and Mr. LAW will both move up the river a short distance, and the Bridge Company will occupy the plot of ground left vacant by Mr. LAW. The Bridge Company also agree to render themselves responsible for all damages, actions at law, &c., which may grow out of these changes of location.

The agreements were signed yesterday by all the parties to the same except the Mayor, who was unavoidably absent.

Recovery of Property Supposed to Have Been Stolen.

It will be remembered that on Wednesday last an Englishman, whose name now first appears as WILLIAM MCRITCHIE, reported at Police Head-quarters that he had been robbed of a valise containing his wearing apparel and $290 in gold, which had been taken from his room at Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets. He also reported that he suspected two Scotchmen, who had been fellow-passengers with him on the steamer *Henry Chauncey* on the voyage from Aspinwall, and who had sailed on the steamer *Nevada* for England on the previous day. Yesterday, however, the detectives assigned to the case by Superintendent KELSO, discovered the missing valise with all its contents undisturbed in another room of the hotel, and it was therefore evident that the Scotchmen had not committed a larceny. There was in fact no proof that any crime had been committed, and therefore no arrests were made.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	53 Metropolitan Bk.	130
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅜	50 Del. & Hud. Canal	115¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	49 do.	115⅛
85,500 U. S. 5.20 C., '65 new	s3.110¼	100 Bruns. City Ld.	7¼
80,000 do.	b3.110¼	100 American Coal	37
50,000 do.	b10.110¼	100 West. Un. Tel.	46⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅜	1,200 do.	46⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜	900 do. bet. call.	46⅝
150,000 do.	b3.110⅜	100 Quicksilver M. Co.	13
100,000 do.	110⅜	100 Quicksilver Pref.	17
15,000 do.	b3.110⅜	100 do.	17⅛
150,000 do.	s3.110⅜	200 Mariposa Min. Co.	5¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅛	200 Mariposa Pref.	8⅛
1,000 do.	64⅛	400 do. bet. call.	8⅛
4,000 Ga. St. 7s	90	11 Penn Coal Co.	121
2,000 Ga. 7s, gold bds.	94½	500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	44
3,000 N. C. F. Act, '66	38	500 do. s60.	43⅞
3,000 N. C. 6s, new	27	400 do. bet. call.	44⅛
10,000 N. C., 6s, Sp. Tax	21¾	1,500 do.	44⅛
2,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	59¾	50 U. S. Express	44
3,000 do. Apl. & Oct.	61	100 do.	44⅜
7,000 Mo. 6s	90⅝	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	94⅝
2,000 Ars. 6s, Fg. Act.	58½	2,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. C.	90⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. g. bds.	94⅝	200 Reading	99⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	81¾	25 L. S. & M. So.	94¼
10,000 C. & N. W. Con.	86¾	100 do. s5.	94⅛
6,000 do.	86⅝	1,200 Union Pacific	21⅛
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	105¼	500 do. bet. call. s3.	21⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	79⅛	330 Illinois Central	133
7,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7.	98⅛	20 C. C. Cin. & Ind.	85⅛
10,000 do.	98	100 do.	85⅛
2,000 O. & Miss. 1st M.	98	70 N. J. Central	106¼
2,000 O. & M. Con. bds.	87¼	200 Chic. & Rock. I.	107
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st Mort. bds.	89¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74⅛
1,000 do.	89¾	100 do.	74⅞
14,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92½	245 Pitts. Ft. W. & C., G.	95⅛
6,000 N. J. Cen. n. b.	100⅜	200 Alton & T. Haute	28⅛
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st M.	83⅛	100 Chic. & Al., ex. div.	113
10,000 do. s3.	83⅛	200 Morris & Essex	89⅛
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	103	10 H. & St. Joseph	87
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	107¼	100 do.	87⅛
20 do.	107	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	98⅛
5 Ninth Nat. Bank	111	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref. bet. call.	28
10 Continental Bank	94	100 Col. C. & Ind. Cen.	18
		20 Albany & Sus.	87⅛
		50 C. B. & Q. bet. c.	155

SECOND BOARD.

$4,200 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	300 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	44⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜	100 do. b30	44⅛
13,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	50 Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc	1¾
150,000 U. S. 6s, C. s3.	113	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	94⅝
133,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107¾	100 L. S. & M. So. R. b. c.	94⅛
10,000 do.	107⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	104⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86⅛
2,000 do. bet. c.	64⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	85
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. R.	53⅛
4,000 Mo. 6s	90⅝	100 Morris & Essex R.	89⅛
2,000 C. P. R. gold bds.	94⅝	14 do.	89⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	46⅛	100 Du. & S. C. R. b. c.	90
400 do. b3	46⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
100 American Coal	37		

SATURDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Bank return shows an addition of $3,641,175 to Loans and Discounts, partly, it is said, in Loans on Gold. The Deposits, (chiefly resulting from this increase of Loans,) are up $2,229,458. The Gold average falls off $953,337, and the Greenbacks make a gain of $593,347.

Gold was again strongly influenced, chiefly by the stiff rates of Exchange and the shipment of half a million of American Gold Coin by one of the standard drawers of Exchange. The sales of Gold, of the day, were at 111⅛@⅜@½@⅝ ₱ cent. The sales of 60 day Bills at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., and of sight Bills and Cable transfers, 110⅝@110¾ ₱ cent. Money easy and cheap, and speculation at the Stock Exchange comparatively dull, although most of the Railways were steady in price, and the Public Funds active and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday. A large business was done in the 5-20s of 1867, at 110¼@⅜, and the 1865s, January and July, at 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. The 1862s, scarce at 111⅞@112 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds steady in prices on a moderate business. The Pacific Bonds firm on the Centrals, Unions and Missouri Pacifics. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail advanced to 44½ ₱ cent.; Western Telegraph in demand at 46⅝@46¾ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were a fraction better than on Friday, and while the registered sales at the Board of the Exchange were not large in amount, there was an improved disposition to buy in the Long Room late in the day. The quotations as compared with Friday night are noted below.

At the very close of business there was quite a spirited demand for Pacific Mail up to 44⅞ ₱ cent., and for Western Telegraph at 46⅞@47 ₱ cent. Lake Shore Stock was also active, and the price looking up. The Public Funds left off strong; large sums of the 5-20s of 1867 bid for at 110⅜ ₱ cent.; the quotation, 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. Gold steady at 111⅝ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $573,000, and for the week, $3,175,476. The Treasury paid out during the week, $553,169 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅜	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅜
American Gold	111⅝	111⅝
Bills on London 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¼	64⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90⅝
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107
North-west Common	75¾	76
North-west Preferred	86⅜	86¼
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74⅝
St. Paul Common	53½	53½
Lake Shore	94½	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35¾
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52
Western Telegraph	46⅜	47⅛
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	87½	87½
Union Pacific	21⅝	21⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

Gold receipts	$776,617 47
Gold payments	1,150,178 51
Gold balance	63,383,012 86
Currency receipts	236,085 10
Currency payments	961,965 67
Currency balance	9,919,967 4
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	994,000 00
Customs	573,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	112⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛	Conn. 6s	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64⅛	Ala. 8s	99⅛
Virginia 6s, old	65⅛	Ark. 6s, Funded	58
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	57
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
Georgia 6s	81⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	101½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	Ill. Canal bds, '70	110
Georgia 7s, indorsed	80	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds.	94⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	48⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	38⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Sp. Tax	21	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. 6s	73	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	104⅛
S. C. Jan. & July	59	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104⅛
S. C., April & Oct.	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	104⅛
Mo. 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	104⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	104⅛
La. 6s	68⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	104⅛
La. new bds.	60	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
La. 8s, Levee bds.	84	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Galena & Chi. Ext.	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Galena & Chi. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	97	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
Erie, 1st Ext.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	91⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101⅛
Harlem, 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	94⅛
Albany & Susq. 2d bds.	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱c. eq. b.	104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
M'ch. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	79
Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Central Pacific Bonds	94⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
Union Pac. 1st bds.	81⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	71	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	70	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93⅛
Alton & T. H., 1st	96	Peninsula Bonds	90
Alton & T. H., 2d Pf.	84	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H., 2d Inc.	74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B.	86	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ₱c. con.	86⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st	93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st	105
Lack. & West. Bds.	99⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61
Tol. & Wab. 1s. Ext.	91	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	78⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	68⅛
Han. & Naples, 1st	80⅛	N. Y. & New-Haven 6s	100
Gt. Western 1st, '68	101	Bost., H. & Erie guar'd.	20
Gt. Western 1st, '88	87⅛	Cedar Falls & Min. 1st	80⅛
Gt. Western 2d, '93	82⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Manufrs' & Merchs'	99⅛
Manhattan	150	Central National	102½
Mechanics'	136	Fourth National	107
America	147⅛	Ninth National	111
City	225	Tenth National	118
Phenix	106	Oriental	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Gold Exchange	70
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Pennsylvania Coal	218
Leather Manufrs'	200	American Coal	37
Commerce	117⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	73⅛
Mechs. Banking Ass.	114⅛	Cons. Coal of Md.	20
Broadway	290	Cumb. Coal & Iron	29⅛
Ocean	91	West. Union Tel.	46⅜
American Exchange	113⅛	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12⅞
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	17⅛
Bank of N. America	101	Mariposa Min. Co.	5⅛
Hanover	101⅛	Mariposa Min. Pf.	8⅛
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	24
People's	137	Adams Express	65⅛
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Express	39⅛
East River	113	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	1⅛
Nassau	108	Am. Mer. Union Ex.	45⅛
Corn Exchange	125	United States Ex.	44⅛
Continental	94	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	44
Park	153⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	116⅜	116¾
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	99⅛	99¼
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	26⅝
Northern Central	40⅛	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88½

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1871.

	1871.	1870.
Central Pacific	$524,480	$413,104
Chicago and Alton	343,555	281,108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	186,927	149,809
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	270,148	203,069
Illinois Central	639,540	623,383
Marietta and Cincinnati	130,883	90,177
Michigan Central	418,755	337,992
Milwaukee and St. Paul	396,700	396,172
North Missouri	188,385	213,101
Ohio and Mississippi	245,981	196,787
Pacific of Missouri	212,006	202,447
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	126,218	92,181
Toledo, Wabash and Western	365,174	257,663
Union Pacific	347,607	528,529
Total	$4,396,368	$3,985,522

—*Financial Chronicle.*

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, Feb. 17. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 141,957 bales against 161,095 bales last week, 154,482 bales the previous week, and 150,800 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 2,653,339 bales against 2,032,786 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 620,533 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	57,790	47,409
Mobile	16,548	9,121
Charleston	7,675	5,298
Savannah	22,400	9,979
Texas	8,936	9,000
Tennessee, &c.	11,880	7,067
Florida	434	891
North Carolina	2,733	1,889
Virginia	13,561	5,770
Total receipts	141,957	96,424
Increase this year	45,533	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 75,185 bales, of which 51,386 were to Great Britain and 23,799 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 709,083 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Feb. 17.	Exp. to Gt. Brit.	Total Week.	—Stock.— 1870.	1871.
New-Orleans	12,112	30,289	22,357	233,504
Mobile	8,958	9,412	2,363	81,071
Charleston	4,005	6,212	8,545	38,127
Savannah	6,691	8,255	8,067	103,214
Texas	6,806	6,806	4,500	61,317
New-York	12,814	14,214	7,764	107,000
Other ports	....	....	500	35,000
Total	51,386	75,185	64,596	709,083
Total since Sept. 1.	1,294,483	1,576,133	1,102,510	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 10,639 bales, while the stocks to-night are 162,305 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 10, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports.	—Receipts since— Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	—Exported since— Sept. 1 to— Great Britain	Stock.
New-Orleans	824,663	709,904	395,155	260,209
Mobile	282,402	228,032	130,282	80,200
Charleston	262,025	177,016	88,529	38,735
Savannah	552,218	364,353	226,082	95,727
Texas	143,194	140,297	56,263	61,744
New-York	117,620	98,869	332,693	93,000
Florida	6,424	15,497	.....	.....
North Carolina	64,007	44,922	20	2,817
Virginia	217,164	151,511	2,133	9,976
Other ports	41,265	37,961	11,940	27,000
Total this year	2,511,382	......	1,243,097	669,468
Total last year	....	1,936,352	687,708	542,683

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 18.

By Judge Barnard.

Simon Mack et al. *vs.* Herman Prager et al.; motion denied.

Alexander M. Mackey *vs.* Mary Ann Mackey; judgment of divorce granted.

NOTICE.—All notes of issue filed on and after this date will be placed on the first Monday March calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 18.

By Judge Freedman.

Henry F. Barrouse *vs.* Danforth N. Barney; Eugene C. Robinson *vs.* James E. Shaw; Tobias Simon *vs.* The Grocers' Fire Insurance Company; Rufus C. Palmer *vs.* Leander Darling; Jacob Hartman *vs.* Henry Deutsch; Claus Pechafer *vs.* George E. White et al.; Merriam M. Sarles *vs.* Mary E. Donnelly et al.; Thomas Johnston *vs.* James D. Trimble. Orders granted.

James E. Ward et al. *vs.* John Turl et al. Upon presentation of an engrossed copy of this case, as corrected, together with an affidavit that it has been compared and is a true copy thereof, with all amendments allowed and exhibits properly inserted, the case will be marked "settled" and ordered on file.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Decisions by Judge Woodruff.

Wells, Fargo & Company vs. *Sheridan Shook.*—The plaintiffs are engaged in the express business, and have received therein large amounts in coined money, and large amounts in legal-tender currency. They are also engaged in the transportation of passengers and by stage-coach, and therein, also, have received coined money and legal-tender currency. By section 109 of the act of June 30, 1864, of the Internal Revenue law, proprietors of stage-coaches are required to make monthly returns, and are chargeable with a duty of two and a half per cent. By section 9, of the act of July 13, 1866, it is declared the duty of all persons required to make returns or lists of income, on articles or objects charged with an internal tax, to declare whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their value in legal-tender currency or according to their value in coined money; and when stated in coined money, it is the duty of the Assessor to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal-tender currency; and the lists to be furnished the Collector by the Assessor shall in all cases contain the several amounts of taxes assessed, estimated or valued in legal-tender currency. Being thereto required by the Assessor of the proper district, but protesting that they were not required by law to do so, the plaintiffs have made returns of such receipts discriminating between coin and legal-tender currency, and having refused to pay the tax upon the amount of premium on coin, or excess of value of the coin over the value of the same sum in legal-tender currency. The proper officer clothed with authority from the defendant as collector appeared at their place of business to levy upon their goods, and threatened so to levy for the collection of the tax upon such premiums, whereupon, protesting that the execution was illegal and that they were not by law chargeable with such tax or premiums, the plaintiffs paid to the defendant the amount on the 16th January, 1868, $12,598 52, and brought this action to recover back the sum. The Court held that no just reason can be given why an express company, which conducts its business on the basis of receipts in coin, should for that reason pay a less tax or duty than one which receives its compensation in legal-tender currency, and the law should not be construed to construct such inequality unless its terms plainly require it. The defendant must have judgment with costs.

Edward Underhill et al. vs. *Alfred Pleasonton, Collector.*—This was a suit instituted against Collector Pleasonton to recover the sum of $257 78 assessed upon the plaintiff, on the ground that he was a wholesale liquor-dealer. The plaintiff contested the fact that he was such a dealer, under the law, but the Court entertained an opposite view, and decided for the defendant, with costs.

The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company vs. *Alfred Pleasonton, Collector*—Two cases.—Judge WOODRUFF held, in this case, that the plaintiff's attempt to withdraw from the designation of "gross receipts from passengers" a portion thereof, because they discriminate on their charge to passengers, assigning a portion to the mere right of passage and a portion to the use of the berth on the steamer in which the passenger necessarily passed a portion of the period of carriage, is not warranted by law or by the sensible meaning of the language, "gross receipts from passengers." The defendant, the Court held, should have judgment with costs in each case.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Thomas F. Marshall et al. vs *British Ship Stratton Audley.*—WOODRUFF, J.—I find no satisfactory reason for interfering with the award made in favor of the libelants by the District Court. The case exhibits an effort by the corporation owning the tug-boats, which relieved the *Stratton Audley*, to compel the payment of an exorbitant sum for a service involving no extraordinary peril either of life or property, and a service which, upon the whole evidence, I think would have been readily procured at a less cost than the amount which was awarded. It is entirely manifest that the service was not accepted by the ship as a salvage service, and that the negotiation therefore did not on the part of the tug proceed upon any such idea. The Captain of the tug offered to do the work for $1,000, and the Captain of the ship offered $500, and both appeared to entertain no idea that the undertaking was perilous. It was a case in which it is proper to take into consideration the time, labor and difficulty of effecting the object, the wear and tear of tugs and hawsers, and I think that was done by the decree appealed from, which should be affirmed without costs to the libelant, but allowing to the claimants costs of the appeal.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Lawrence Burns and John T. Burns were discharged during the past week. The petition of Thomas J. Leavitt was refused for having kept improper books of account. Moses Rothschild, Rosa Bernheimer, Isaac Kaiffeur, and Timothy O'Sullivan were adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

Fisk vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, Mr. Field, Jr., moved for an order for a settlement of the decision recently rendered by Judge Nelson in the case of Fisk *vs.* Union Pacific Railroad Company, retaining the further proceedings in the matter in the Federal Courts, instead of transmitting them back to the State Courts. The counsel for Union Pacific Railroad Company were in favor of the motion, and he suggested two alterations in the order, to prevent his client from sustaining any prejudice in the delay of the Court. Mr. Tilden opposed any alterations in the order. He did not know what significance they may assume in any future stage of the litigation under the microscopic genius of Mr. Field, and it was a pretty audacious thing to undertake to indemnify them from all possible consequences in the inevitable delay in litigation. Unless his deep adversaries had some purpose he could not fathom, he did not see why it should be acceded to. Mr. Field disclaimed any covert purpose in the proposition, and asserted his object was to shield his client from prejudice by delay. The Court took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Litigation.—In the United States Circuit, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company and the Adams Express Company and James Alden came on for hearing. The proceedings grew out of an injunction issued by the Circuit Court, at the instance of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, restraining the defendants from further prosecution of a suit instituted by them in the District Court, to compel the Railroad Company to enter into involuntary bankruptcy. In the absence of the counsel of the Erie Railroad Company, engaged in a similar suit now pending in Boston, the matter was adjourned to next Saturday.

The Outrage on board the Neptune—Examination of the Sufferers.—The examination in the case of Capt. Peabody, master of the brig *Neptune*, and his two mates, Bartlett S. Mayo and Henry Shields, charged with inflicting cruel and unnecessary punishment on several colored seamen under his command, while suffering from great exposure to the frost, came on yesterday in the United States Courts before Commissioner SHIELDS. Edward Reise, a French negro, was the first witness examined. He is still under surgical treatment at Bellevue Hospital, and his appearance when brought into Court excited general sympathy. He testified that on Christmas Day he shipped on board the *Neptune* in Liverpool, on a voyage to this port; he was on the starboard watch, and his duty was to attend the instructions of the Captain; was twelve years at sea, and was an able seaman; when about twenty days at sea the mate struck him, and at this time his hands were so sore as to be unable to pull in the topsail halyards; the mate then knocked him down, kicked him, and took him into his own room, where he continued his treatment of him; went to Capt. Peabody to have his wounds dressed, but the latter struck him in the face and ordered him forward to pump the ship; in this work one of his fingers dropped off from the frost, and then only were his hands attended to; Jem Moore, another of the crew, was treated similarly; when removed to his bunk in this condition the mate ordered him up to work, and on stating that he was not able to do so, he struck him repeatedly in the face; he also threatened to shoot him, and, while he held a revolver in his hand, said, "Your hands are not frozen enough; I will send you up the rigging to freeze your head;" the following day the witness was warming his hands in the kitchen when the second mate struck him on the frozen member, from the effects of which it bled profusely, causing him great pain; this treatment was of frequent occurrence, and he saw Oliver also subjected to similar cruelties.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews, who appeared for the prisoners—During the first twenty days we were at sea the weather was extremely cold, and the ship's deck was full of snow; when the mate first struck me I was hauling in the topsail halyards; my hands were swollen on account of the hard work I was compelled to perform; my watch was no harder than that of the others and the work was equally distributed; on my side of the vessel the colored men were at work, including Johnson, Oliver, Moore, Goss, Bishop, Jim, William Stil and another man now in hospital.

At this point of the investigation the Court adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BARNARD—A WILL CASE INVOLVING $500,000.

An important decision was rendered by Judge BARNARD in the Supreme Court yesterday in the celebrated Regan will case, which was tried and reported about three months ago. It has created quite considerable excitement in Brooklyn, where all the parties concerned live and are well known.

Owen Regan, the alleged testator, died in Kings County, on the 31st of August, 1869. The will in question was executed on the 29th of August, 1869. The deceased was married and had no children. He left, surviving him, his widow and a brother and sister. The bulk of his property is given, by the proposed will, to his wife and to James Tonery, his wife's brother. The brother of deceased contests the will. The Surrogate has admitted it to probate, and the contestant appeals to the Court. The question litigated before the Surrogate was the capacity of deceased to execute the will. After reviewing the evidence in the case the Judge decides that the will is not entitled to probate, and that the decree of the Surrogate of Kings County be reversed, and that issues be framed and sent to a jury for trial at the Circuit Court of Kings County.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH will receive pupils at one-half the usual rates, Feb. 20 and 21 only, for Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., at his College, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, Penmanship, Algebra, Spelling; twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, enjoys a large country as well as City patronage.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a competent teacher of French, to give three or four lessons a week. Address, giving terms, M. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

$12,000.—BY INVESTING THIS amount a Treasurer's position secured by a competent business gentleman in an incorporated company. Stock will pay 100 per cent. on working capital this year. Address, with real name only, Box No. 5,010 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and sewing; has five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL English gardener, married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in hot and cold graperies, and the general routine in gardening. Address H. DIXON, Box No. 83 Madison Post-office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Can be seen at feed-store, until engaged, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, a situation—the man as coachman, the wife as cook or laundress; first-class help; no incumbrance; City or country; first-class reference. Address for two days J. C., No. 560 Fifth-av.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.

Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard, excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.

Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.

Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of EARL & BARTHOLOMEW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID M. EARL.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.

The undersigned will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the Fish and Provision business at the old stand, No. 196 Greenwich-st.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

COAL.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.

THE SUPERIOR GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, mined and shipped by this Company, will be delivered alongside of steamers in this port, at $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Orders received by
H. CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building.

PERSONAL.

COLOGNA.—FORTY-SIX, TWENTY-ONE, THIRTY-ONE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
A FULL LINE OF
NEW SPRING SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES,
At $1, $1 12½, $1 25 and $1 50.
ALSO,
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF
BONNET, TAPISIER AND GOURD CROIZAT,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
RICH DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
IN ALL THE NEW EVENING SHADES,
FOR BALL AND PARTY COSTUMES.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, FROM $5 UP. LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, FROM $5 UP. LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1 50.
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, TUCKED, 75c. AND $1.
LADIES' SKIRTS, WITH STRAIGHT TUCKS, $1.
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $1 50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS.
BOYS' PIQUE SUITS.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS.
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, &c., EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES
MADE TO ORDER,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
WILL OPEN TEN CASES OF
REAL LACES,
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
CONSISTING OF
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, FROM $87 TO $500.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, IN NEW DESIGNS.
REAL CHANTILLY ROBES AND DRESSES, IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS, FROM $12 TO $75.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF VALENCIENNES MADE-UP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
AN ELEGANT LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS OF OTTOMAN STRIPES, RANGING IN PRICE
FROM $8 TO $16.
ALSO, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS,
OF RARE BEAUTY,
IN DELHI AND OPEN CENTRES,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR,
PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES,
AND WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
4TH-AV. SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, SEVERAL VERY IMPORTANT SELECTIONS OF LOW-PRICED SILKS, TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED.
A LOT OF TAFFETA SILKS, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS OF STRIPE, 75c. PER YARD.
ANOTHER OF A HEAVIER GRADE AT $1.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GRISAILLE AND MILLE RAYE STRIPES,
$1 25 PER YARD.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS, IN ALL COLORS, NEW SHADE, $1 50 AND $1 75 PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, CUT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, VIZ.:
SCARFS AND TIES IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS.
HOSIERY, ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.
CARRIAGE ROBES, TRAVELING SHAWLS, AND RUGS.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL.
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTICHED AND TAPE BORDERS,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW MARKET VALUE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.
ALSO,
THEY WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOQUETTES, AT $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
ROYAL VELVETS, AT $2 AND $2 25 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BEST QUALITY, $1 15 PER YARD.
FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK, AS TO STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, VIZ.:
LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
FORMING
THE LARGEST
AND
MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE, TO BE FOUND IN
THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
30 CASES OF NEW STYLES
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING.
PARIS QUALITY EPINGLINES EXTRA HIGH LUSTRED CROISY POPLINS, SATINS DE CHINE, DIAGONAL SUITINGS, SERGES, PONGEES, &c., &c.
ALL THE ABOVE ARE COMPOSED OF SILK AND WOOL,
AND ARE OF THE VERY BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE,
RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
HIGH-COST BRUSSELS POINT LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SUITS, UNDER-WEAR, &c.
BOYS' UNDER-CLOTHING.
MILLINERY, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

AT PANIC PRICES.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION SINCE 1857.

THREE CASES OF DRESS SILKS,

Just received from an

IMPORTER'S SALE,

will be offered on our counters on

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, AS FOLLOWS:

One large lot SILKS at..........$1 70 worth $2 00
One large lot SILKS at..........$1 95 worth $2 75
One large lot SILKS at..........$2 50 worth $3 25
One large lot SILKS at..........$3 00 worth $3 88

ALSO SEVERAL PIECES LEFT SAME AS LAST WEEK, AT $1 AND $1 25.

Also a lot of

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,

suitable for trimming and

EVENING WEAR,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO

CUSTOMERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AT ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.

10,000 YARDS OF

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

will be thrown on our counters at

8c.,	12c.,	15c.,
20c.,	25c.,	30c.,
35c.,	40c.,	50c.

WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE THE ABOVE PRICES

at

ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.,
OFFER THE GREATEST ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK IN A NEW LINE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

NOTICE
is respectfully called to the following:

CHEMISES made with French Bosoms, with six rows of insertion, thirty tucks, trimmed with Embroidered Edging, made of Utica Mills, at. $2 00

CHEMISES with printed Bosoms, trimmed with Puffing and Insertion-edged Embroidery, very elaborately made of Utica Mills, at.......... 2 85

CHEMISES with diagonal, trimmed with Duchesse Lace and Puffing, made of Lonsdale Muslin, at.......... 4 00

CHEMISES made of Fine Linen, with French Bosoms trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and tucked, at.......... 3 85

NIGHT-ROBES, Bias Tucking, trimmed with Ruffling three yards wide, fifty-four inches long, made of Utica Mills, at.......... 2 60

ELEGANT NIGHT-ROBES, Tucked Yoke, with Embroidery very full, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at.......... 2 25

ELEGANT NIGHT-ROBES, pointed yokes trimmed back and front with Diagonal Puffing and Needle-work Inserting, made of fine Cambric, long and very full, and made very elaborate, at.......... 7 50

WALKING-SKIRTS, with Ruffle, two rows diagonal Tucking, two rows perpendicular Tucking, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at.......... 3 50

WALKING-SKIRTS, with Ruffle, hemmed with diagonal Puffing, diagonal Needle-work Inserting, made of Utica Mills Muslin, at.......... 5 60

TRAIN-SKIRTS, with deep Ruffle, two rows diagonal Tucking, two rows perpendicular Tucking, best make Muslin, and made in the best manner, at.......... 4 50

OUR TRAIN-SKIRTS are of the best shapes, 60, 65 and 72 inches long, from the plain Hem of tucked to the finest Embroidered, at the most moderate prices.

FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, with ten Tucks, one row Needle-work Inserting, Embroidered Edging, at.......... 1 90

SWISS OVERSKIRTS, with COURT TRAIN, in various styles, made in the best and most elaborate manner, at very moderate prices, at
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway & Waverley-Place.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE, BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. BLACK VELVETEENS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.
BLACK SILKS AT TEMPTING PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
THEIR NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
IN THE CENTRE SECTION, BROADWAY SIDE, WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SELECTED SILKS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MOURNING,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
GOOD BLACK LUSTRELESS SILKS IN ALL GRADES, FROM $1 50 PER YARD UPWARD.
HALF MOURNING STRIPED SILKS, BEAUTIFUL QUALITY, $1 50 PER YARD, LAST SEASON'S PRICE $2.
A SPLENDID LOT OF GRISAILLE GROS GRAINS, IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, $1 50 PER YARD; REAL VALUE, $2.
500 PIECES OF THE ORIGINAL MAKE OF JAPANESE SILKS, 75 CENTS PER YARD.
300 PIECES MIKADO SILKS, IN STRIPES AND CHECK, BOTH BLACK AND WHITE, AND COLORS, FOR YOUNG LADIES' COSTUMES, $1 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL DISPLAY ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS,
SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE AND ADAPTED FOR EVERY OCCASION.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, IMPERIAL SERGES, AT PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN USUAL.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BEST MAKES IN ALPACAS AND BRILLIANTES,
FROM 30 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
THE CRAPE STOCK (COURTAULD'S MANUFACTURE)
HAS BEEN REVISED, AND PRICES LARGELY REDUCED,
OFFERING UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMICAL PURCHASES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
100 PIECES 4-4 MADDER PRINTS
AT
12½c. PER YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE BROADWAY SECTION, ADJOINING THE NEW SILK DEPARTMENT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,
From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a
FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.
Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.
PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,
at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST CO.
OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 336 BROADWAY,
TO ITS NEW OFFICES,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.,
LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
8 AND 10 PER CENT. BONDS,
Payable in this City, for sale below par by
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES
FOR SALE BY
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(E. Holbrook Cushman,)
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.
5th-av., above 31st-st., 4 s. e. b. b. s. (2,611)..........$60,000
5th-av., above 44th-st., 3 s. h. s. n. s. (2,606).......... 65,000
5th-av., above 47th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., (2,640,) with stable connecting on cross street.......... 130,000
Madison-av., corner above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. n. s. (2,623).......... 45,000
Madison-av., above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,586).. 42,500
Other houses on cross streets, near 5th-av.
List, with particulars, sent on application.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR sale the following cheap and desirable houses:
Fifth-av., Murray Hill, full sized, brown stone..$80,000
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., brown stone, 25x60 feet..........
East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., new and handsome, 22x50 feet.......... } 26,500
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., medium sized, brown stone, handsomely furnished, lot 100.5.
West 42d-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x60, leasehold.......... 28,000
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 22x55 feet, very attractive.......... } 18,000
East 38th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, brown stone, medium sized..........
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 20.10x55. 38,000
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., three stories and attic, brown stone, 22x55, lot 98.9, with fixtures, &c.......... 33,000
West 25th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, in order, lot 98.9.......... 42,500
West 20th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories.......... 40,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, brown stone, with two-story back-building, including fixtures.......... 42,500
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x60 feet.......... 29,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av., handsome three stories, medium-sized house, in perfect order..........
East 10th-st., near 5th-av., full-sized, four stories.......... } 30,000
West 9th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, 25x55 feet, lot 98.9.......... 22,500
N. B.—The above houses are called to the attention of purchasers, as they are considered desirable and reasonable in price, and when sold or withdrawn will be removed from this list, and others substituted.
Permits and further particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ANOTHER BATCH OF CHEAP HOUSES for sale by WARD & OGDEN:
West 42d-st., near 8th-av., brown stone, high stoop, 18.9x50x100, elegantly frescoed, with all improvements..........$17,000
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., brick, high stoop, 21x50x100, all conveniences.......... 18,000
Madison-av., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, with bay window, hardwood trimmings.......... 26,000
East 124th-st., near 3d-av., brown stone, high stoop, 21x44x100, frescoed, with all improvements.......... 16,000
West 50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, Columbia College lease, 21x55x100.......... 23,000
West 51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x50x100, hardwood trimming, Columbia College lease.......... 25,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., three story, brick and brown stone, 32.6x40, bay windows, all improvements, in fee.......... 30,000
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56; lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 45 East 23d-st.

$47.500.—LAST CHANCE TO get this fine house, No. 44 West 34th-st.; four story, Dorchester stone, 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x55; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A SUperior brown-stone house, four story, high stoop; 27x65x100; price very reasonable. Others on 5th-av., 27th to 60th-st., $65,000 to $200,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, with dining-room extension; elegant order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; price low; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house (brick with stone trimmings) for $8,500; owner going West and will sell cheap. Apply at No. 216 East 78th-st., near 3d-av.

$35.000 FOR NO. 48 WEST 46th-st.; four story, brown stone, 20 feet front, party walls; must be sold.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 39 WEST 46TH-ST.—ONE OF THE finest houses in the street, four story, brown stone, 20 feet front, for sale low.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

WEST 40TH-ST.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price, $14,000; terms easy.
A. P. SMITH, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR Gramercy Park, two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A FINEly improved corner property, for sale, or exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 64th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN ALL parts of the City, for sale at reduced prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(Successors to Mallory & Blackwell,)
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.,
In connection with their branch offices at
TARRYTOWN, PEEKSKILL, NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS and CHAPPAQUA,
and their correspondents at other principal points,
offer for sale the largest assortment of
SUBURBAN PROPERTY
ever placed before the public, including
farms, country-seats, village residences, villa sites,
lots, business property, and large tracts,
of all sizes and prices,
all of which they will personally show investors.
SUBURBAN, containing full particulars,
mailed to any address.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—UNDER THE HIGHest state of cultivation, containing about 45 acres, no waste land, all under cultivation, 10 to 15 minutes' drive from railroad or steam-boat; over 800 best variety of fruit trees, in full bearing; large two-story house, with extension; barns, ice-house filled, and all other out-buildings, all nearly new, and well painted; situated in village of Huntington, L. I.; as fine a graded school as can be found in the State near by. For full particulars inquire of WM. H. KING, by letter, or on premises; direct Box No. 17 Huntington Post-office, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES, SOUTH OF Newburg, on the Hudson, within twenty minutes of depot and Post-office; twenty-five or thirty acres; adjoining former residence of Hon. J. T. Headley; under excellent cultivation; extensive views of river and surrounding country. Address THOS. W. CHRYSTIE, Newburg, N. Y., or H. CHRYSTIE, No. 1,303 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A handsome house, 50x35 feet, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price $13,000; $9,000 on mortgage.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE and half an acre of ground at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Apply to OGDEN & BROOKS, No. 44 Pine-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND LANDS.—TWO TRACTS of those rapidly-developing lands for sale. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board. Dinner at 6.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.
No. 173 3d-av., house and store..........$1,500
37th st. and 8th-av., basement and fixtures.......... 1,200
38th-st. and 8th-av., store and basement.......... 3,000
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, store and cellar, $1,200; five lofts, $1,000; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, 50 feet front on East River, together, $2,400; No. 172 William-st., second floor. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 185 6TH-AV., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., 26 feet by 80. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 202 WEST-ST., 45 and 47 Jay-st.; can be connected if desired. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

HOUSE NO. 736 BROADWAY—TO LET or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 184 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.
17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 15 rooms..........$1,500
34th-st., near 9th-av., 17 rooms.......... 1,800
No. 268 Spring-st., 15 rooms.......... 1,500
No. 302 West 28th-st., 10 rooms.......... 1,050
No. 254 West 20th-st., 14 rooms.......... 1,200
14th-st., 6th and 7th avs., 15 rooms.......... 3,000
14th-st., 7th and 8th avs., 20 rooms.......... 3,000
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE FARMS SITUATED about two miles from Tarrytown station on the Hudson River Railroad, and one mile from the Unionville station on the Harlem Railroad. One farm contains 150 acres and the other 230. The land is of the very best description, and there is a good farm-house and out-buildings attached to each place. Several fine orchards, from which 1,000 barrels of apples were gathered last season. Will be rented separately or together, or with a first-rate party might be worked on shares. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., and in Greenwich-av., between 7th-av. and 12th-st. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

A HEAD-QUARTERS FOR UNFURNISHED houses in 5th-av., Lexington-av., Irving-place, Union-place, 19th, 21st, 23d, 29th, 34th, 45th, 48th sts., and other desirable localities.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished houses near 5th-av., in 9th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 29th, 30th, 36th and 47th sts., adapted for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEdium-sized high-stoop house, in a good street, from 23d to 39th-st., 4th and 6th avs.; price, $25,000 to $30,000. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM-size house in a good street, between 14th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price, about $22,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO English-basement houses, adjoining or near together, between 4th and 6th avs., 30th and 5th sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY foot house, well located, between 34th-st. and the Park, west of 6th-av. Price not to exceed $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, unfurnished, over 20 feet wide, between 37th and 49th sts., near 6th-av. Rent not above $3,000 per annum.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A WELL AND handsomely-furnished small house, located between 20th and 42d sts, Lexington and 6th avs.; rent, $4,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNfurnished house, between 4th and 7th avs., 23d and 40th sts. Rent not to exceed $1,400.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small high-stoop house, located between 28th and 44th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; unfurnished. Rent about $2,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a full-sized house, between Broadway and 6th-av., Washington-square and 14th-st.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a full-size four-story house, located between 1st and 4th avs., 4th and 20th sts.; rent, $1,500 to $2,000. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO SMALL UNfurnished houses, adjoining or near by, between 23d and 45th sts., 3d and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, at a moderate rent; near Union-square preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
IL TROVATORE.
Under the direction of..........Signor ALBITES
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1871,
For the benefit of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
Leonora..........Miss NININGER
Azucena..........Mme. GAZZANIGA
Manrico..........Signor LEONI
Count di Luna..........Signor FREINA
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
Admission, including reserved seats, $2. Private boxes, $10. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All persons having bought admission tickets for IL TROVATORE can have them exchanged for reserved seats without any extra charge. Apply at the box-office, or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday.)
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V., in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the immense success of the first Matinee, the Management beg to announce a second
W
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GRAND MATINEE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 2.
ASSISTED BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. extra.
Tickets for sale at the theatre · Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
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MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1871.
GRAND
MEMORIAL CONCERT
in honor of the late
CARL ANSCHUETZ,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS WIDOW.
On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their services:
Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne.
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mlle. ADELAIDA MANZOCCHI, Pianiste.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor. Mr. C. FRITSCH, Tenor.
Mr. ALVES, Tenor. Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Baritone.
Mr. JOS. WEINLICH, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. J. POZNANSKY, Violinist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. H. HARRY, by permission of Mr. J. Grau.
Messrs. CHAS. FRADEL & SCHREINER, Conductors.
Admission tickets..........$1
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Can be had at the box-office at Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 932 Broadway.
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons.
The Silver Tongue Organ from the manufactory of Needham & Son.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE BENEFIT.
Volunteer students of Mount Washington Institute, (No. 40 Washington-square,) will give a dramatic and elocutionary entertainment for the benefit of the newsboys, on the EVENING of Feb. 23, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.; exercises begin at 7¾ P. M. Friends of the Children's Aid Society are especially invited to encourage this effort in behalf of the newsboys.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 3 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.
New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready: inclose 25c. for a copy.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria	Wed., Mar. 1
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria	Wed., Mar. 8
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian	Wed., Mar. 15

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Mar. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........March 8, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........March 29, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........J. H. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
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G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TENTH
WEEK
of
SARATOGA
and
LAST
NIGHTS.
The *Herald* says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Bascomb, Matthison, Burnet and Beekman.
THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
MONDAY, Feb. 20—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
TUESDAY, Feb. 21—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22—THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
THURSDAY, Feb. 23—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 24—MONEY.
SATURDAY—First Matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Robertson's last Comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST
and MISS LILLIE,
Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL,
(By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia,)
AND W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, FEB. 20, AND
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Will be presented,
RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in THE LADY OF LYONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—First appearance of Master GEORGE MELVILLE.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Bareback Somersault Rider. Spirited Equestrian Diversion.—BLIND MAN'S BUFF, the perfection of equestrianism. Acrobatic and Gymnastic Worth. Thoroughly Trained Horse, Ponies and Dogs.
BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
BY THE
SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY,
At their new armory,
BROADWAY, 35TH AND 36TH STS.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
Tickets admitting one, $1; to be obtained of the members of the regiment.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERformances every night at Stadt Theatre. Monday and Tuesday, Die Grille, (Fanchon, the Cricket.) Seebach, Fanchon; Veneta, Fadette. Wednesday, Washington's Birthday. In consequence of its triumphant success, Seebach as Anna Liese.

ITALIAN BALL.
Sixth annual ball for the benefit of the
ITALIAN EVENING SCHOOL
for adults, under the auspices of the Italian Society,
UNIONE E FRATELLANZA,
to be held at
IRVING HALL,
MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871.
Tickets $3, admitting gentleman and ladies, may be had at the following places:
F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; Brentano's Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square; G. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, 543 Broadway; G. Shirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; at the office of *L'Eco D'Italia*, No. 51 Liberty-st., and all the Italian establishments in the City.
Music by Grafulla, of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEREAN READINGS, Union League Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, from "Antony and Cleopatra." Tickets for sale at Randolph's, No. 779 Broadway, and Putnam's, No. 308 4th-av.; also at the door of the hall. On account of Ash Wednesday, the last morning reading is postponed until WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Letters on subject of readings to be addressed care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

HON. GEO. WM. CURTIS
Will deliver his popular lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS
at Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
For sale at Dixon's, No. 711 Broadway, and American Tract Society, and Putnam's, under Association Hall.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S COMPLETE OPERAS FOR voice and piano-forte complete; words in two languages; price $1 each. Now ready, Don Juan, Fidelio, Il Barbiere, Sonnambula, Martha, Trovatore. Issued fortnightly. BOOSEY & CO., No. 4 Bond-st., and W. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:
Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.
Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.
No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.
130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 8th-av. Boulevard.
The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.
Maps and particulars at the office.
Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:
549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.
124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.
120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.
208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.
70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.
233 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
Particulars at the office.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large collection of English Books, (recent importation,) comprising FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, VALUABLE WORKS OF TRAVEL, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ORIENTAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION,
AT THE
BANKING-HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., as above, a general assortment of first-class banking-room furniture, comprising counters, railings, desks, tables, chairs, partition, wardrobe, carpets, gas-fixtures, first-class burglar-proof safe, &c., &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Trials and Tribulations of the Collectors.

The Grand Army of Office-Seekers—How the "Wires" are Pulled—Influence Necessary to Get Office and Retain It—Anecdotes of Past Collectors and the Present.

Any one who supposes that the position of Collector of the Port of New-York is one greatly to be desired by men who love their leisure and wish to enjoy undisturbed the wealth with which they have been favored by fortune, is greatly mistaken. Yet it is not surprising that the office is sought after by men of wealth and political influence, and that almost any sacrifices are made to get it, and after getting it, to retain it. There seems to be a peculiar fascination about office-holding which attracts men to it, but when we consider the troubles which beset the possessor, we find the thorn which guards the rose.

The position of Collector of the Port of New-York, is generally supposed to be the best and most lucrative in the gift of the President, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two of the foreign Consulships. It is accordingly given to men as a reward for extraordinary political services, or because of the particular fitness of a certain man for it, or for political reasons looking to the future. The Collector of the Port has about nine hundred appointments in his gift, nominally, and it will be seen that with this large patronage he is regarded as a person of considerable political importance. If he is a strict party man he will wield his power for the benefit of his friends and the party he serves, making the interests of the merchants of secondary consideration. For this reason, unless under extraordinary circumstances, mere politicians are not usually given the place provided they possess no other qualifications. The merchants of this great Metropolis themselves wield too great an influence to be entirely ignored by any President, and in almost every instance their wishes are consulted before a choice is made. The Government derives nearly three-fourths of its revenue from this port alone, and it is but reasonable that the men who make this large contribution to the support of the Government should be permitted to have some voice in deciding who shall administer the affairs of the Custom-house. Occasionally lawyers have been chosen, such as Mr. **Barney**, by Mr. **Lincoln**, because the former was a personal friend of the latter, and besides was entirely unobjectionable to the merchants of this City.

THE NEW BROOM.

The first step taken by a new Collector, especially one who succeeds an Administration opposed in politics to the one which preceded it, is, after filing his bonds for the faithful collection of the revenue, to clean the Augean stable. This is by no means an easy task. The new incumbent cannot comprehend at a glance the necessities of the office; he cannot master in a few days or weeks or even months the routine necessary to the collection of the duties; he must depend in a great measure upon the clerical assistance he finds in the office. To this end he has to rely first upon the veteran Assistant Collector, Mr. C. P. **Clinch**, who, during a service of more than thirty years, has acquired a more thorough knowledge of Revenue law and regulation than most men can attain after fifty years of careful study. But even Mr. **Clinch** alone is not, nor can he be, adequate to the task. There are various divisions, over each of which a deputy collector presides, and these men, being familiar by long practice with the routine of their several departments, must necessarily be retained until those who are selected as successors can become familiar with their duties. Sometimes these deputies resign with the expiration of the term of the Collector with whom they have served, and leave to the new incumbent the task of finding men who can discharge the duties without detriment to the Government. For these and other reasons, not necessary to mention here, it will be seen that the new Collector, in cleaning out the "stable," must commence with the subordinates first—those whose services can immediately be dispensed with without detriment to the interests of the Government.

THE GRAND ARMY OF PATRIOTS.

Scarcely is the new Collector well warmed in his seat ere he is assailed by from ten to fifteen thousand of the grand army of patriots, who, having done yeoman service at the polls and assisted to elect the Administration, come to demand the reward due them as faithful servants. Each is armed with "papers" indorsed by the strongest names that are to be procured, and each fancies that his demands will be instantly heeded. One is a ward politician, who has peddled ballots at the polls after having shouted himself hoarse at the various political meetings during the canvass. He has his papers indorsed by one or more of the officers of the organization of which he has been a member, countersigned by the officers of the General Committee, and these he considers strong enough to cause his immediate induction into office. Another, somewhat sharper than his neighbor, has his papers further indorsed by some very influential man who is supposed to be able to get the private ear of the Collector at once. Another goes still one step further, and gets the member of Congress from his district to put his autograph upon his papers, or condescend to write a letter.

THE WEIGHERSHIP.

Most of those who present these applications have very little idea of the position they want, so, after a little inquiry among those who are posted,—some of whom take a malicious pleasure in posting them wrong,—they put in for a weighership, because they learn that that is about the fattest position in the Custom-house, with no end of pickings, and some fancy that it is worth more than even the Collectorship. They cannot hope to be made deputy collectors, nor chief clerks at $2,500, and don't feel exactly qualified to discharge the duties of clerks, and therefore seek a weigh-master's position, and are confident that they can get one of the nineteen without difficulty. After they have been cooling their heels in the ante-room of the Collector's office for a month or so, they are satisfied to take an inspectorship at $4 per day, or even a messenger's position—if they can get that.

THE ROUTINE.

Some idea of the routine necessary to get an office in the Custom-house may be useful to those who have entertained serious thoughts of trying to serve their country in this way. The Collector's apartments are situated in the north-west corner of the building—probably in order that he may be better enabled to turn the cold shoulder upon those who are too importunate. They consist of a private room, which has a door leading out upon the passageway inside the building, and a window opening upon the outer corridor, through either of which the Collector can dodge when the pressure becomes unbearable, or he finds it necessary to lunch. Adjoining this private room is a large apartment, in the centre of which is an oval table, and in one corner stands the desk of the private secretary. A passage-way leads from this room to the ante-room, where are located the (dis-) appointment clerk, who cuts off heads by writing that polite note—"Your services will be no longer required after this date"—and puts heads on anxious applicants by filling out their appointments and swearing them in—after a great deal of another kind of swearing has been done by them. An iron railing serves to keep the crowd off, and **Martin**, the efficient clerk, stands sentinel at the gate, permitting none to pass save a privileged few, and admitting none to the Collector's presence except those who have been duly announced.

GOING IT ALONE.

For illustration we will take the case of an applicant for office who undertakes to "go it alone." Entirely ignorant of the locality he is seeking, he enters the Custom-house by the main door on Wall-street, and encounters a "guide," of whom he demands, with a desire to conceal his business, the room where the Collector can be seen. The "guide" directs him to the north-west corner of the building, and there he sees the sign "Collector" over the door. He enters modestly, finds the room full, and, hat in hand, sinks down upon the sofa to await his turn. Presently he approaches **Martin** and states that he wishes to see the Collector on business. He is handed a piece of paper, on which he is requested to write his name, and, this done, it is sent in to the Collector. That official does not recognize the name, and being busy, sends word out to that effect, and **Martin** invites him to call again. He departs, and comes again the next day, and the next, each time failing to see the gentleman of whom he is in search.

TAKING A FRIEND ALONG.

At last he seeks assistance, and some good-natured friend or active politician volunteers to put him through. The next day he goes to the Custom House with his friend, and through this influence is admitted to the large room wherein stands the oval table. He takes a seat on one of the comfortable lounges and his friend "buzzes" the Collector. In a few minutes the friend returns and takes his papers, which are handed to the private secretary, who politely invites him to call again, and off the applicant goes satisfied that he has made considerable headway, and that he is in a fair way of getting an office. We will suppose that he accepts the invitation of the private secretary, and is admitted to the presence of that individual the next time. He is told that his papers are on file and will be examined as soon as the Collector can get an opportunity; he had better call again in the course of a week. It may be that the poor fellow is out of employment and depends upon the office he is seeking for support. But that cannot be helped; he must wait. Finally, after his patience is nearly exhausted, he pulls another "wire" and procures additional influence. With this he goes to the Collector, when his friend demands why this application has not been acted upon. The papers are sent for and are found duly enveloped and numbered, and filed away with the appointment clerk.

AT LAST.

They are examined, and, doubtless, found defective in one particular point. Perhaps, the applicant has struck at too high game, and has gone in for a weighership, when he should have been satisfied with the position of inspector. He is advised to modify his demands, and something may be done for him. Sometimes he does so; at others he withdraws his papers in disgust, resolved that he will no longer serve a party so ungrateful. His papers being amended, and his influence being sufficient, he is told to come again on a certain day, and meanwhile his name will be sent to Washington for confirmation. He departs, and very likely the next time he calls he will find an invitation to wait upon the appointment clerk, who fills up his commission, takes him before the Collector, who swears him in, and he is sent to the Surveyor or Deputy Collector, to be by them assigned to his post of duty. We have thus recounted the trials of an office-seeker. There is a shorter way of doing the business, but few can tread it, because they cannot command the influence. About one time out of a thousand the applicant meets with a prompt response to his demand, but in that case he must "carry very heavy papers." It may be remarked that very often as much influence is necessary to retain office as to obtain it.

THE TRIALS OF THE COLLECTOR.

Let the reader imagine the Collector beset every hour in the day by a swarm of office-seekers, all of whom have more or less influence, with about 900 places for about ten times that number of applicants; his privacy intruded upon by politicians of every degree of influence; extremely anxious to do the best he can for his party and give offense to none; having personal and political friends to serve—imagine such a condition of affairs as beset Mr. **Barney** when he first went into office, or Mr. **Grinnell** when he succeeded Mr. **Smythe**, and a very good idea can be formed of the trials of a Collector. Hon. **Preston King**, who had only a little patronage to give, was driven insane by the enormous pressure, and others have been made seriously ill thereby. Mr. **Smythe** had a summary method of disposing of applicants, and, having been a merchant, dismissed those who were importunate in such a way that they were not likely to again trouble him. Mr. **Draper** transacted his business rapidly, and without much ceremony. "What do you want?" he would say to one who approached him, as he sat at the end of the oval table. The applicant would state his wishes. "What tribe do you belong to?" Mr. **Draper** would remark. "Let me see your papers." The documents were submitted, glanced hastily at, and, if not satisfactory, would be tossed toward the applicant, with the remark, "Go away; don't come here again; I have nothing for you." To another similar demands would be made, and if the record was satisfactory Mr. **Draper** would say, "Come here in a week and I will appoint you;" and the promise was generally fulfilled. Mr. **Grinnell** found himself beset with conflicting interests. There were two organizations in the City, and neither could agree upon candidates for office. Mr. **Grinnell** had a duty to perform to the Government in the honest collection of the revenue, and a duty to the merchants. When the politicians could not agree, he made selections himself, and sought to discharge his duty faithfully.

MR. MURPHY.

The present Collector has had a very unpleasant task to perform. He was expected to bring order out of chaos in the Republican ranks and unite the party in the City and State. He found the offices filled for the most part with capable men and Republicans, and though beset on all sides by importunities for office, made few removals—not exceeding two hundred since he has held the position—and those were for reasons which must be accepted as satisfactory, since they had the approval of the Treasury Department. He has been ably assisted by Mr. **James Terwilliger**, Private Secretary and Special Deputy Collector, who, from his long connection with the Republican Party, knew what was demanded, and has met that demand as far as possible.

To show how Mr. **Murphy** has been pursued by office-seekers, we will relate a few anecdotes: On one occasion he was seated in his private office conversing with a gentleman on important business, when in crept through the half-open door—having eluded the vigilance of **Peter**, the messenger, and Mr. **Terwilliger**, who was engaged in another part of the room—a personage who, drawing from his pocket an envelope, remarked, as he abruptly handed it to Mr. **Murphy**, "There, now; I've got something for you **Murphy**; look at that now; I'm after you this time sure; I want an office, so I do." The Collector looked up in blank astonishment, waved his hand majestically and replied, "I cannot attend to you now; I am busy; you must call again; see Mr. **Terwilliger**." "**Terwilliger**," remarked the patriot, "he's no good; I want to see you; and I've been waiting long enough for you; I want an office; do you hear that." With much difficulty the man was persuaded to leave with a promise that his claims should be attended to. On another occasion a fellow became tired of waiting for an office, and "went for" Mr. **Murphy's** over-coat, which he lugged off, and has not been seen since. A short time ago the Collector was on board one of the steam-ships in the harbor, and while being entertained by the Captain, observed a man who kept close at his elbow, and as often as Mr. **Murphy's** glass was filled, that of this fellow was extended and replenished also. The Captain did not know him, and supposed that he was a friend of the Collector, while the latter thought that he was a friend of the Captain. Not until Mr. **Murphy** left the ship did he learn that the "beat" was a fellow who wanted a position as inspector and embraced this opportunity of presenting his papers and inforcing attention to them. One time, soon after Mr. **Murphy** took the position, he found the ante-room filled with applicants, and a large number had swarmed into the large apartment. He had fasted since morning, and was faint with hunger, but saw no prospect of relief. Escape by the inner corridor was impossible, for that was filled with applicants standing sentinel. He accordingly leaped out at the window, and threaded his way into a room toward the other end of the building, whence he passed into the restaurant in the basement, and there appeased his appetite.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be stated that the chief difficulty with Mr. **Murphy's** position is to meet the demands which are almost daily made upon him by politicians to find places for their friends. An applicant will present his papers indorsed, perhaps, by the very men who stand recorded as desiring the situation of others in the employ of the Government. What is he to do? He cannot, in justice to himself and the party, make removals for political reasons, and some excellent excuses must be given to occasion the displacement of any individual. After perusing this, those of our readers who hold positions in the Custom-house should take heed that they so conduct themselves as to give no cause for complaint; while those who are seeking office will see why it is that the demands, which they have considered quite reasonable, have not been complied with.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.

The Rain as a Scavenger—Inundation of the Lower Part of the City—Accident at the Staten Island Ferry—Death of One of the Victims.

A week of snow-storms wound up yesterday by a tempest of rain, and, as if to compensate New-York for all the slush and sleet it has endured since last Sunday, the streets are again passable, and the Augean stable almost completely cleaned. Snow-burdened Broadway presents, comparatively, a Mid-summer appearance, but in the narrow streets of the Sixth Ward, where even the sun never penetrates, discolored mounds still remain. The rain commenced to fall early in the morning, and by a sort of crescendo movement increased in volume until about midday when it poured in torrents. Everyone who could sought shelter, and many a silk hat and dainty bonnet got irreparably ruined. The gutters ran miniature rapids, and the slush was soon melted or swept away into the sewers, thus saving the street contractors an immense amount of labor and cost. Umbrellas were in great demand, and the itinerant venders of these useful articles did a good business. Every car was of course crowded, and gentlemen hurrying down town had their commercial ardor somewhat dampened by having to wait for a less crowded car than the packed one which had just passed. About 2 o'clock the sun burst out, and above the day afterward was very pleasant, but the all-prevailing sense of dampness which reigned with undisputed sway for the past week could not be so quietly dispelled, and the balance of the day was a strange mixture of damp, cold and warm sunshine. A few drops of water now and then falling from the house-tops, were the last indications of the storm that carried away with it all work of the past snowing spell.

THE INUNDATIONS.

The sudden falling of such torrents just at high tide swelled the volume of water in the river, and partially inundated the shores along the East and North Rivers. A good many cellars in the vicinity of the Battery had several inches of water, but this only lasted for a short time as the tide turned, and drained off the unwelcome flood. A number of the piers were overflown, but no damage of any consequence was done, as the submerging lasted for so short a time. The tide reached its highest at 7¼ A. M., and at this hour the turbulent waters of the East River made a clear breach over the string piece, and washed South-street completely clean of all the debris, slush and filth which accumulates there. As the snow became slush, the wind caught it and carried it along in clouds of spray that bedaubed everybody and everything with which it came in contact. A miniature flood swept down from Houston-street to Canal, and effectually put an end to anything like pedestrianism. Cedar-street, the lower part of Cortlandt-street, Greenwich-street, Washington-street and the west side of Fulton-street were sunk in a sea of slush, and crossing was a disagreeable task. The snow which covered Castle Garden soon became a vast sheet of filthy black water through which pedestrianism was simply impossible. In fact this storm seemed to have been accompanied by a regular Spring thaw, and both agencies did their best to clean the City of its impurities. Fortunately 200 laborers were engaged on Friday to clear Fifth-avenue from Washington-square to Twenty-third-street. Had they waited a day longer their services would not have been required. The upper part of Madison-avenue is still almost blockaded by huge mounds of dirty snow ranged along the middle, and has a most unsightly look.

THE HIGH TIDE.

Yesterday morning placed the ferry-boats high up in air, quite above the bridges, making it a difficult matter to step on board. There was a remarkably heavy sea running in mid-stream, causing the boats to rock so that some of the lady passengers felt slightly sea-sick, while the spray frequently dashed over the decks in a lively manner. There was scarcely any ice visible in the East River, and so much has come down the Hudson that it is expected that the river will be open early in the season.

ACCIDENT AT THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

As the Staten Island ferry-boat *Middletown* was yesterday morning entering her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, the rudder caught on the centre, and the boat being carried by the heavy tide which was then running, came against the side of the dock with such force as to destroy the whole planked side of the pier. The shock disturbed the entire wooden structure which supported the bridge, and after the freight and passengers for Staten Island had been taken on board the succeeding trip the whole mass gave way. Passengers were going on board at the time, but none were killed by the unexpected yielding of the frame work. **Martin Kepp**, however, a newspaper dealer, received such severe injuries that he died shortly after in Staten Island. This accident has occasioned much delay in getting passengers on board the ferry-boats. Three other persons were bruised and otherwise injured. The *Middletown* remaining in the slip when the 8 o'clock boat arrived, she was obliged to go to the North River, where the passengers were landed with much difficulty, owing to the high tide, at the Central Railroad dock.

Disastrous Effects in Jersey—A Bridge Washed Away.

The great quantity of water caused by the rain-storm of Friday night and yesterday, combined with the melting of the snow, has produced much damage and inconvenience in the low portions of various cities in Jersey, particularly in Hoboken, Newark, Paterson and Elizabeth. The cellars in some of these places were inundated yesterday to the depth of two feet, much to the chagrin and discomfort of the occupants. The horse-railroad track in Hoboken was submerged several feet, while the small tributaries of the Passaic about Paterson became so swollen yesterday afternoon that people were apprehensive of a large freshet, and as a consequence damage to property. The Newark meadows were one vast sheet of water, and many of the houses along the water front contained several feet of water on the lower floors. The houses in the vicinity of the Ferry-street Station were completely hemmed in by water, the first floors of several having to be vacated. Part of the Westfield-avenue bridge at Elizabeth was washed away in the forenoon, two of the arches have given way. Two masons were injured by the accident, but not dangerously. The loss on the bridge will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

THE KING PERJURY TRIAL.

A $400,000 Real Estate Imbroglio in Jersey—Important Testimony.

The trial of Dr. **King** on a charge of perjury preferred against him by **Elisha Ruckman**, a real estate agent, in the matter of the purchase of 2,000 acres of land by the former of the complainant, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Courts. **Charles H. Voorhees** testified to having drawn the contract and seen it signed by both parties. On the 1st of June, 1868, **King** entered my office, at noon, and asked for **Ruckman**, saying he had come to make the second payment ($19,900) called for by the contract; witness told him he had seen **Ruckman** a few days before, and the latter asked him where payment was to be made; witness told him unless it was stipulated in the contract, the payment was to be made at his (**Ruckman's**) house; **King** said that the contract had been drawn at witness' office, and the money was to be paid there; witness told him such was not the case, as the contract was silent as to the place of payment of the $19,900; it must be made at **Ruckman's** house; **King** then produced $19,900 in legal tenders, and laying it before me, said, "You see I'm ready;" advised **King** to go to **Ruckmann's** house and make the tender, if he wanted the property; he said, "No, it is payable here;" next saw **King** on the 1st of July, at my office, in the forenoon; he inquired for **Ruckman**; told him he had been here early in the morning, but had gone; **King** then produced a large package of bills, saying, "Here are $99,900, due today on my contract with **Ruckman**, and I demand my deed;" a number of other gentlemen were with **King** at the time; he counted the money in my sight; witness told him he had no authority to receive the money or give the deed; Mr. **Fowler**, a New-York lawyer, was one of Dr. **King's** party.

The evidence for the State closed after the examination of two or three other unimportant witnesses, and the defense opened by calling A. **Schuyler Boyd**, of Hoboken, who testified that, in company with Dr. **King** and other gentlemen, he went to the office of **Charles H. Voorhees**, on the 1st of July, to make a tender of the money ($99,900) due on that day from **King** to **Ruckman**; was at the office from between eight and nine in the morning till noon without seeing Mr. **Ruckman**; then started in search of **Ruckman**, but did not find him, and returned to **Voorhees'** office, and remained there till four o'clock, when Mr. **Bergholz** and witness started for the Erie depot; met Mr. **Ruckman** there and asked him to go to the office of Mr. **Voorhees** and see Dr. **King**, but he told me to go to h—; then sent Mr. **Bergholz** for Dr. **King**, and they returned in a short time; **King** made him a tender of the $99,900 due, and demanded his deed; **Ruckman** turned round and said forcibly, "You are a set of G— d— swindling s— of b—; I have a good notion to whale the whole d— party of you; G— d— you."

The Court here adjourned till next week.

"JESUS OF NAZARETH."

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Wise at Steinway Hall.

Rev. Dr. **Wise** delivered the first of his course of lectures on the "Origin of Christiaity," at Steinway Hall, last night, before a large and interested audience. The lecturer was introduced by Rev. O. B. **Frothingham**, and, having made a brief prefatory sketch of the different sources of information on which he drew besides the New Testament, he said that, as a historian, he had nothing to do with miracles or visions, with angels or ghosts, but should view everything in the pure light of reason. Others might claim to do more, but all that he should say was susceptible of proof. In his researches in the Talmud and the New Testament, three facts had forced themselves upon his attention and belief, namely, that Jesus of Nazareth was not the founder of Christianity, that He was in thought and feeling a thorough Pharisee, and that He was crucified by the Romans to the intense indignation and disgust of the Jews. He then gave an account of the various religious sects into which the Jewish nation had been divided for two or three hundred years prior to the advent of Jesus; of the many persecutions which that branch of the Pharisees of which John the Baptist was a representative endured in their attempts to uphold the true Jewish nationality; but how from their teachings a thousand disciples arose, among whom was Jesus. He (Jesus) was too young to excite much comment, and at the time of John's death was a fugitive, having nowhere to lay His head, and fearing that He, too, might suffer a like fate. But the sense of degradation into which His nation had fallen, the knowledge that great deeds alone could save it, produced in Him that strange indifference of life which elevates man to the Godlike, and which has come down to us through tradition as the transfiguration. It was Peter's idea that Jesus should take the title of Messiah, which, after much reluctance, he was prevailed upon to do, but from that time He began to prophesy that He should soon be put to death, for He had taken a step which the Roman Government could never forgive. Thus He went to Jerusalem, was proclaimed King, but was so well convinced that the scheme was a failure that he did not stay in the city over night, and a few days afterward—as he anticipated—was captured and put to death by the Roman authorities, as thousands of other patriotic Jews had been before and after. This is all that can be proved. Jesus' plan of salvation was to bring back the old Mosaic customs in their native purity; the temple was in each man's heart, not in any sacred and select place. Priests and scoliasts were condemned as unnecessary; the law of love was a sufficient guide. His prayer of "Thy kingdom come" was an old Hebrew one; in fact, all of His desires and aspirations were but echoes of those felt by Isaiah and Jeremiah, and which at that time filled the minds of the better class of Pharisees. The false idea that the Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus originated during the second century, in the quarrels between the Jewish and Anti-Jewish Christians. **Tacitus** and **Pliny** clearly stated that he was crucified by **Pilate**; and to suppose that a nation which allowed the utmost liberty of thought would condemn a man for advocating their cause against their tyrants was absurd. but the manner in which this strange belief was promulgated, together with the diverse theological ideas respecting Christ's mission, would, the Doctor said, come up in the course of the next two lectures.

THE LAST GLACIAL EPOCH.

Lecture by Professor Gunning at Cooper Institute.

Prof. W. D. **Gunning** lectured last evening at The Cooper Institute, before a very large audience, his subject being: "The Last Glacial Epoch in America."

Speaking of loose rocks and bowlders he said that they are not to be found south of the thirty-ninth parallel; north of that parallel loose rocks abound which have been brought down from the north. Bowlders torn from Lake Superior are found at Boston and over Indiana, and probably in New-York. As to gravel-banks, nothing is so dull except a geological lecture on a gravel bank. The gravel there does not represent a primeval creation; Nature never formed it. Bowlders of flint, granite and sand-stone ground make gravel. Some tremendous force has acted on this world, moving from the north, and bringing down the bowlders. The rocks and loose bowlders on Mount Washington have no relation to it—they are northern rocks. The speaker said that to supplement the facts gathered in our own Continent, let us go to Siberia, where the face of the earth is frozen to a depth of 480 feet! Alongside large bowlders are to be found frozen elephants, and large caravans are employed every year taking away the ivory, which reminded him that most of the ivory used now is made out of shin-bone in Connecticut. (Laughter.) The most intense cold could not freeze the earth more than a few feet, the frozen ground and elephants must therefore have been brought there. Cold is the only force that preserved the elephant, and it was cold which put the gravel there. We have in America the counterpart of Siberia; patches of frozen gravel have been found in Vermont and other places. Masses of frozen slush moving toward the sea become granulated ice, and a colossal sheet of ice once buried up North America. The heart of Greenland is buried under one sheet of ice. Along the Alps, 6,000 feet above the sea level, is one perpetual line of snow, which seldom melts. It accumulates from year to year, and in a cycle of 500 years one mile of snow is piled up. This snow comes down 13,000 feet in avalanches, which give birth to the glaciers that creep down slowly into the valley, never slower than one foot in the day. The lecturer described the sea of ice on Mount Blanc, like a sea caught and petrified in a storm; the billows are there, but they are at rest. In this sea of ice deep caverns exist containing large bowlders. The vapor creeps into the crevices of the rock, freezes and expands and breaks the rocks asunder, and so the bowlders are detached and roll down the mountain. The bowlders to be found on the mountains in Switzerland were brought over by glaciers from the Alps, through the Valley of the Rhone. Bowlders found in England were carried from the Scandinavian Mountains. The great snow-storm which caused all this must also have visited America, which was covered with ice from the thirty-ninth parallel to the Polar regions. The cause of the extreme cold was that about 850,000 years ago the earth's orbit was most elliptical, it was more than 10,000,000 of miles further from the sun in Winter than in Summer; now it is only about 3,000,000. About 800,000 years ago was the culmination of the last glacial epoch. The ice pounded the rock into soil, the old conservative rock requires to be scourged to bear fruit, as man requires tribulation to bear fruit everlasting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Continued Investigation of the Congressional Committee—The Question of Night-Permits.

The Congressional Committee, consisting of Senator **Patterson** and Representatives **Benton** and **Sheldon**, met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and resumed testimony in regard to "irregularities" in the general order system. Among those examined were **George K. Leet** and Deputy Collector **James**. Several parties requested to be examined in regard to smuggling, but the Committee are not prepared yet to entertain an investigation. Several inspectors were examined, each one of whom admitted receiving money from merchants and owners of vessels, and seemed to consider the matter as perfectly legitimate. Some had found this fee placed between the permits, and others had it given them in an indirect manner. Several complaints were made in regard to this practice of having to bribe inspectors when a ship required to be rapidly unloaded, and when the work extended beyond the hours in which the inspector was obliged by law to be present. The abrogation of the old law, framed in 1799, was a necessity of our present commercial demands, as it had been enacted before the days of steam-ships, and when the postal service was not carried out in the vigorous manner of our time, consequently a change was necessary. For instance, if a steam-ship arrives here on Thursday at 6 o'clock, and is obliged to leave on Saturday at 3, as she carries the mails, her cargoes could not be shipped and unshipped unless the work extended through the night. In these days of calcium lights the docks could be rendered almost as luminous as at mid-day, and as they are inclosed and watched by the Custom-house officers, no opportunity would be given to smuggle. Night permits were, therefore, in the opinion of the Committee, an urgent necessity, as under the other system the ocean lines would require to have either more steamers or to make fewer trips. There was a good deal of conflicting testimony given in regard to the number of men employed in the weighers' department, one side asserting that there was an excess and that several sinecures were being held. The Committee will resume the investigations at an early date next week, and complete their report for presentation to Congress in as short a time as possible.

Arrest of Van Eeten's Confederate.

When Detective **Sampson**, of the Stock Exchange, caught the notorious **Lewis M. Van Eeten**, whose remarkable forgeries have been the talk of Wall-street for some months, it was well understood that other arrests of persons connected with **Van Eeten** would follow. A prominent member of the "Ring," **George W. Chadwick**, was caught on Thursday night and lodged in the Tombs. He was indicted by the Grand Jury on Thursday afternoon, for being accessory to the passing a forged check for $77,500 upon **Wells, Fargo & Co.** **Chadwick** is also waiting trial upon a charge of having passed one of the $10,000 United States bonds stolen from Señor **Costillo**, of the Cuban Special Mission. **Chadwick** has had a real estate office at No. 243 Broadway, and has been under the surveillance of Detective **Sampson** for a long time. The evidence against him is regarded as conclusive, both from the confession of **Van Eeten** and otherwise, and will doubtless result in his serving the State in prison for a long term of years. The arrest of **Van Eeten** has been managed with much secresy, so as not to give the alarm to other criminals.

STATEN ISLAND COMMISSION.

What it will Cost to Effect the Necessary Improvements.

A meeting of the Staten Island Commission was held, yesterday, when, owing to the small attendance, Mr. **Simonton's** motion to amend the by-laws was passed over informally. The following resolution was then debated:

Resolved, That the resolution presented by Mr. **Shaw** lie on the table as superseding the Draft bill, which was under consideration when said resolution was presented, leaving all amendments to the Draft bill in order to be presented and discussed:

Mr. J. M. **Martin**, of Middletown, said that there was an act passed in April, 1807, under which three commissioners were appointed to survey the Island of Manhattan and make a tax-map. They began in 1807 and concluded their labors in 1811, having laid out the lands in parallelograms and squares. Water and drainage were not mentioned in that act. They were left to be provided for according to the exigencies of the future. The City at that time did not reach, nor was it drained, so far as First-street or the Stuyvesant meadows, where, within the recollection of the speaker, lots were worth $25 apiece. Well, these maps, three in number, which were filed one with the Secretary of State, one with the County Clerk, and the other he had forgotten where, were completed at an expense of payment to each Commissioner of $3 per day. Therefore he concurred in the opinion that Staten Island can be surveyed for $35,000. Also that the plan which suited so well on Manhattan Island, with all its physical irregularities, would, with some modification, suit the Staten Island Commission.

Mr. **Cameron**, of Southfield, said his neighbors were willing to pay for the drainage of their lands according to the plan proposed by the experts, even if they had to pay for it themselves. Mr. **Erastus Brooks** made a few remarks opposing the resolution, which was thereupon defeated, and the meeting adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Heavy Burglaries—A Highway Robbery.

During Thursday night burglars rifled the premises of **Benoit, Kahu & Co.**, opticians, on the second floor of No. 42 Maiden-lane, and succeeded in getting away with a number of opera-glasses, valued at $1,500. It was supposed from the investigation of the affair that the thieves secreted themselves during the day in a small closet on the fourth floor, and broke their way out of instead of into the premises.

At some time during the same night the premises of **Isaac Hill**, and those of another firm occupying portions of Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-street were entered by burglars, who were even more successful in their enterprise than the other parties, as they got safely away with pocket cutlery, valued at $4,000. The Police believe that in this case, also, the thieves got access to the building during business hours and secreted themselves until the house was closed. Both of these affairs have the usual finale, that as yet there is no clue to either the thieves or the property.

Geo. Sherman, a baker, of No. 267 Tenth-avenue, was knocked down last evening, in Twenty-sixth-street, by some ruffians, who robbed him of his bread and cut his head open. The robbers escaped arrest.

The cylinder of a gasoline-lamp exploded last night in the hair-store of **Loti Isabau**, which occasioned only slight damage.

The Twentieth Ward Police found Mrs. **Mary Donegan**, aged forty-five, in the street, near her residence, No. 426 West Thirty-first-street, bleeding profusely from a severe cut on the head, which she said had been inflicted by her husband with a tea-cup, while they were quarreling. The husband could not be found.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Quite an excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon along the route of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, in Grand and Centre streets, in consequence of the snow. The residents having been notified by the Police to level the snow in front of their premises under penalty of fine, they went to work and threw the snow on to the track. The consequence was that there were nearly thirty cars flooded by the ice and snow. A gang of men was put on the street for the purpose of throwing the snow back. The scene then became rather amusing for a time, until a policeman appeared and stopped the fun. The railroad men then contented themselves with digging out the rails, and after an hour's detention the cars proceeded up town.

The sixth annual ball for the benefit of the Italian Evening Free School, under the auspices of the Italian Society, will be given at Irving Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 27. The school has been established eight years, the instruction is free, and the benefit derived from the school cannot be overrated, as it enables those whose early education has been neglected to improve themselves, and the newly-arrived to become familiar with the language of the country. The school is in need of funds, and it is hoped that the ball will be well attended, and pecuniarily a success.

Mr. C. B. **Dutcalt**, Cashier of the New-York National Exchange Bank, contradicts the statement made in yesterday's Times that District-Attorney **Davis** had commenced a suit against the bank to recover $11,000 for not making proper returns of its dividends during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869.

The use of Grammar School-house No. 4, No. 128 West Seventeenth-street, (for colored children,) has been tendered for a course of lectures to the people. The first in the course will be delivered by Rev. H. H. **Garnet**, D. D., on Monday, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Scholar's Field of Labor and Reward."

The fifth annual dinner of the graduates of Harvard College will be given on the 22d inst., at Delmonico's. President **Eliot** and members of the Faculty, Mr. **Bryant**, Hon. **Wm. M. Evarts** and other distinguished guests will be present. Tickets may be obtained at the office of Mr. A. W. **Green**, the Secretary, at No. 52 Wall-street.

The report of the indictment of Gen. **Jordan**, the Cuban leader, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, is founded upon the fact that the United States District-Attorney exhibited to the Grand Jury commissions to Cuban officers which he alleged were issued by Gen. **Jordan**.

Capt. **Berry**, of the steam-ship *Charleston*, arrived at this port, on Friday evening, in fifty-one hours from the wharf at Charleston, S. C. His steamer is doubtless the fastest one of the Southern crafts afloat, and she is noted for quick and safe passages.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner **Hermann**, in the case of **John A. Dalrimple**, at No. 71 Cortlandt-street, who died of acute gastritis and congestion of all internal organs, consequent upon alcoholism, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

Peter Casey, aged eleven years, of No. 879 Third-avenue, was run over and killed, yesterday, by a train of cars on the Fourth-avenue track, at Fifty-third-street. The body was removed to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner **Hermann**.

The premises of **Henry Zalzer**, on the first floor of No. 88 Hester-street, were fired, yesterday, by children playing with a lighted candle, but there was little damage done before it was extinguished.

A fire was caused yesterday morning in the apartment of **Robert Harrison**, No. 319 East Twenty-first-street, by some children playing with matches, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, Widow **Schureman Halstead's** fine mansion at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, was, with its contents, completely destroyed by fire. Loss over $20,000. Partially insured. The fire originated from a heater.

John Labay, aged four years, died yesterday, at No. 518 West Twenty-eighth-street, of scalds sustained the day previous, by falling into a tub of hot water which stood on the floor.

Yesterday **Patrick Smith**, of No. 334 East Eighteenth-street, fell from his cart in Second-avenue, near Seventh-street, and received a cut on the head which is considered dangerous.

Mr. **John H. Sherwood** has resigned his position as School Commissioner, and the Mayor yesterday appointed Mr. **Hooper C. Van Vorst** to fill the vacancy.

BROOKLYN.

Considerable excitement was created among the Police force, yesterday, by the discovery of the fact that while Senator **Murphy** was in the city the Captains and Sergeants of the various precincts waited upon him and offered to guarantee him their political support (disregarding the claims of the Patrolmen) if he would advance their salaries to $2,000 per annum. The people generally, however, while not objecting to an increase of the officers' compensation, favor the proposed advance in the wages of the Patrolmen from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proven and letters of administration and guardianship granted: Henry Franklin and Catharine Moore, both of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Mary Ann Jones, of the Town of Gravesend; Mary Bohmer, Augustus Wood, Thomas Armstrong, Antoni Gerard, Joseph M. Hussey, John Fee, Nancy Atwater, Michael O'Leary, and Edmond Mociair, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Louisa Cromwell were granted to Frederic Cromwell, and of Sophia Hayward to Charles W. Ellis, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Mary Burns, said to be the wife of a sailor, and a resident of the Fourth Ward, New-York, attempted suicide yesterday morning in the Fourth-street (Williamsburg) Station-house by suspending herself with her waist-belt from the iron grating of the cell. She was cut down by doorman **Foley**, and resuscitated after some difficulty. The woman appears to be insane, and refuses to give any account of herself.

It has now been pretty thoroughly ascertained that all the noise made about the deficiency of the City water-supply by the Water Board was got up by the politicians for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of the new storage reservoir to be constructed in Hempstead valley, at an expense of $1,400,000.

A new steam-boat, 25 feet wide, 75 long and 8 deep, was launched yesterday afternoon from the ship-yard of **Lawrence & Foulke**, at the foot of North Fifth-street, E. D. The vessel is contracted for by the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, and is to be run between Morrisania and New-York City.

In the case of **Henry Fuchs**, administrator of **Charles H. Fuchs**, against the South Side Railroad, reported yesterday, a non-suit was granted by the Court. The plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages for the death of his child, who was killed by one of the defendants' cars.

Two hundred and fifty workmen, laborers, blacksmiths and machinists were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, pursuant to a Washington order. The decapitated men had been on half time from the 1st of January last.

The milk depot of P. M. **Behrns**, at No. 212 John-street, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning by **William McLaughlin**, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing and $25 in currency. **McLaughlin** was subsequently arrested.

The Eastern District thug, of whom so much was heard a few weeks ago, seems to have for the present entirely abandoned operations, indeed, in the minds of many, it is a question now whether he ever had an existence.

Mary Kearney, arrested for drunkenness, attempted to hang herself in one of the cells of the Fifth Precinct Station-house. She was frustrated by the doorman.

Thomas McGuire's grocery-store, at the corner of Pulaski-street and Tompkins-avenue, was broken into yesterday morning and robbed of $162 worth of stock.

A new gaslight company for South Brooklyn has just been incorporated under the act of 1848, with a capital of $1,000,000.

There were 314 arrests made in the city during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

Much complaint is being made against the postal service on Long Island. It is stated that letters are being systematically robbed, and that to some house in New-York who receive remittances through the mail, it is impossible to send letters. Four letters directed to the *Rural New-Yorker*, and sent from Greenport, have been missing since Jan. 1; two of them contained money, one of them postal order, and the last one was a letter of inquiry. Letters directed to the City are not alone tampered with. A letter sent to a person in Newburg from a village on the island, has not yet reached its destination. The fact is, more letters are stolen containing money than arrive at their destination with remittances of value in safety.

A meeting of the farmers of Flushing was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, Flushing, for the purpose of forming a town organization, as proposed at the meeting held a short time since, in Jamaica. **James L. Denton** was chosen Chairman. Addresses were made by Messrs. B. W. **Downing**, **Joseph Lawrence Ryerson**, **Frank Bouse** and **Cain**, the purport of which was that the farmers desire the right to sell their perishable produce from their wagons, and do not care to enter into any arrangements to purchase a market. A committee was appointed, to report on next Saturday a plan for a permanent organization, when the meeting adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie are in circulation in Jersey City, several being detected within a few days. Yesterday a young man succeeded in passing one in a store kept by a lady on Newark-avenue.

The Fenian exiles have accepted the invitation extended to them by a resolution of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, which was offered by Alderman **Harrington**. The Board appropriated $500 for the official reception, but it has now transpired that there is no legitimate fund upon which to draw for the expenses, so that Alderman **Harrington** will have a larger field for the exercise of his patriotism, by soliciting contributions from the gullible Irish in Jersey City in order to carry out the object of his resolution.

On Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, while a store-keeper named **James Hayward**, doing business near Manaplan Station, Monmouth County, was in the act of closing up for the night, he was attacked by two men who knocked him down, by three desperate blows on the head, with a slung-shot. Although **Hayward** was severely injured, he made sufficient noise to induce the ruffians to run away. Robbery is the presumed object of the outrage.

At a meeting to be held to-morrow evening, at Library Hall, Newark, to devise means for raising substantial aid for the French sufferers, several gentlemen will make short addresses. Among the number are Gen. Runyon, Courtland Parker, Esq., Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. G. H. Doane, Dr. C. Lehlbach, Dr. Wm. O'Gorman and others. His Honor Mayor **Ricord** will preside.

The work of cutting through the hill at Charlotteburg, on the Midland Rail road, will soon be commenced by a gang of eighty men. The excavation will be nearly one-eighth of a mile long, and between twenty and thirty feet deep. Some of the work is intended to be trestled.

Yesterday morning the propeller *G. T. Packard*, lying at the New-Jersey Central dock, sunk, owing to her having become caught upon the string-piece of the pier. Her crew were absent at the time.

Jas. M. Scovel, counsel for **John Ware**, convicted of murder, made an able argument at the Court-house in Camden, before Judge **Woodhull**, of the Supreme Court, for a new trial. The Judges reserved their decision.

Next Thursday has been appointed as the day of prayer for schools and colleges among the churches of Jersey City.

The new library and reading-room recently established at Hackensack, at a cost of $1,500, contains 500 volumes.

The rain yesterday flooded the Newark meadows, and the water ran in torrents down the hill streets in the city.

A new Post-office has been established at Riverton, N. J., and **Chas. Mattis** appointed Postmaster.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Market opened with American Securities and Stocks easier, and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92@92⅛	92
Consols for account	92@92⅛	92
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91¼	91¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 10-40s	89⅛	87⅞
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	109¼	109¼
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	18⅛
At. & Gt. W. Rail. Shares	29	29

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17½d. ₩ gallon; Linseed-oil, £32 10s.@£33 ₩ ton. COTTON—The market closed steadier; Middling Upland, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in April or May, were made at 7⅝d. for Middling.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Arrived brig *Essex*, from Galveston Jan. 13, with 766 bales of Cotton; ship *Monsoon*, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, with 2,625 bales of Cotton; steamer *St. Louis*, from New-Orleans Jan. 29, with 3,913 bales of Cotton; ship *Lottie Warren*, from Savannah Jan. 25, with 3,350 bales of Cotton; bark *St. Paul*, from New-Orleans Jan. 4, —— bales; ship *Emma*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12, with 2,159 bales.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 18—*In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Soper, W. C. Linton, Mr. English and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKelvey, H. A. Bennett, Mr. Gladwin, Dr. Ollard, W. G. Shailer, J. H. Drake, W. D. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer and child, Mr. Whaen, W. Grisdale, C. Grisdale, M. Trippett, Mrs. E. Hulburton, C. Oscamyan, Consul-General for Turkey; James Lee, R. Traves, Miss M. Conlan, Miss Curran.

FEB. 18—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Major-Gen. H. C. Tyndale, John M. Laughlin, F. L. Norton, Lambert Norton, Mr. Thompson, J. Murphy, John Russell Young, New-York *Standard*; Arthur Burt, W. D. Spalding, David Galbraith, F. T. Morelli, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Brooks, James Wilson, W. Fern, Eugene Marcill, E. S. Baldwin, Jacob Holt, L. M. Rosemtel, W. B. Kalbpress, A. N. Baker, Dr. Melvin Rhaer, R. O. Cowling, Miss McDonnell, Mrs. R. Schaffer and child.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. H. Lee, Henry Thurston, James F. Lorimer, U. S. Revenue Service; George W. Wright, R. W. Hawkins, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and two children, John S. Hulin, Mrs. G. W. Butts and two children, Miss L. M. Butts, Miss C. W. Butts, Peter Hakanson.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Ida Burns, Osca Burns, Henry Burns, N. Mosher, Mrs. J. Handley, J. Lanbe, J. Heiss and lady, C. Meyer, J. Kriecek, J. Hager and wife, Wm. Mara, J. Mosher, Sam. Sperry, J. H. Beecher, J. Thompson, Henry Quigg, Peter Moore.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steam-ship City of Manchester, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Tuke and wife, Mr. Armstrong and wife, 2 children and nurse, E. McDonald, Mr. Schofield.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. **Simonton**, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:49 | Sun sets......5:40 | Moon sets...5:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:57 | Gov. Island..8:45 | Hell Gate..10:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Baker, Boston, J. W. Whitney; City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson & Co.; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Riverdale, (Br.,) Carter, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Kosmopolist, (Dutch,) Mulden, Odessa, C. N. Boelien & Co.; Sanderson, (Br.,) Humphrey, London, Boyd & Hincken; Alette, (Nor.,) Nordin, Havre, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Albert Reed, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Charles, (N. G.,) Scherian, Wilmington, N. C., C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Albert, (N. G.,) Abrahams, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Crowell, (Br.,) Perkins, Bilboa, Moss & Ward; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Marseilles, James Henry; Martha B. Nickerson, (Br.,) —, Point-a-Pitre, D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schrs. Wm. J. Holmes, Ward, St. Martins, B. J. Wenberg; Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Webster Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Sophia Godfrey, Wheaton, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie; Daybreak, Blake, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Fred. Spofford, Turner, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Nellie, French, Brunswick, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Skylark, Loring, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Moine Porter, Megathlin, Norfolk.

Barge Jane Murtagh, Nevins, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Jan. 28 and Queenstown 29th, via Halifax Feb. 15, with mdse. and 28 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell and Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Feb. 17, 10½ A. M., passed steam-ship Georgia, hence for Charleston; 11 A. M., passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool Jan. 31 and Queenstown Feb. 1, via Boston 17th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans Feb. 11, and S. W. Pass 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Anglo Saxon, (of London,) Davidson, Shanghai Nov. 2, with teas to Cary & Co. Left Woosung Nov. 3, and from there to Formosa Channel had strong N. E. winds, with thick, dirty weather and a gradually-falling barometer; Nov. 5, had a strong N. E. gale, ship under fore and main lower topsails and reefed foresail, barometer 29.80; Nov. 6, at 5 A. M., strong N. E. gales, with torrents of rain, barometer 29.48, apprehensive of a typhoon, sent down all studding-sails, booms, and topgallant and royal yards; made everything snug about deck and aloft; lat. 22 40 N., lon. 119 02 E., barometer 29.30, blowing furious gusts, and fearful sea running; ship sailing under fore and main lower topsails; 2 P. M., barometer 29.10, blowing a complete hurricane, fore-topsail in ribbons, sea making a clean breach over the ship, washing everything moveable off deck, two men lashed to the helm; 3 P. M., barometer 29, wind gradually hauling to northward, still blowing with indescribable force; 4 P. M., wind N., glass commencing to rise; 8 P. M., barometer 29.30, rising fast, and weather moderating; midnight, fresh N. W. gale, barometer 29.70, moderate breeze to Matunas, thence light winds and squally weather to Sunda straits; passed Java Head Nov. 27, light variable trades in Indian Ocean; passed Cape Aquilias Jan 1, and crossed the equator 23d, in lon. 30; has been 6 ds. n. of Hatteras.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, via Miragoane, 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left no vessels. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales, during which lost and split sails. Feb. 15, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Chesapeake, for Baltimore. There was no news of the arrival of the Tennessee at the time of sailing.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, 11 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had fine weather the entire passage; sailed in company with barks Sam Sheppard, for Philadelphia, and Alexandria, for Boston; Feb 7, lat. 28 31, lon. 70, saw bark Mary C. Fox, bound N.

Bark Imperador, (of Montego Bay, Ja.,) Heard, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 8 via Hampton Roads, Feb. 16, with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 27, in lon. 39 14, and has had strong variable gales throughout.

Bark S. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has had rough weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Catharine, (Dan.,) Clausen, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, 63 ds., with wool and skins to Bauendahl & Co. Passed St. Helena Dec. 24, and passed the equator Jan. 15, in lon. 32. Has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and been 21 ds. from thence, with strong variable gales.

Brig Ernestina, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, (of East Marion,) Mull, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to C. L. Guilleaume & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales on the passage; Feb. 11, lat. 28, lon. 54, had a gale from N. E. lasting 12 hours, during which lost flying jib; left in port brig Cascatelle, for New-York.

Schr. Joseph Fish, (of Thomaston,) Turner, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado to order—vessel to master. Has had strong S. E. gales the entire passage, during which split foresail and jib; sld. in co. with bark Mary C. Fox for Philadelphia, and brig John McDonald for New-York.

Schr. Pioneer, Bearse, Galveston, Jan. 24, with wool, hides, &c., to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Washington and Italy, for Liverpool; Iowa, for Glasgow; Herman, for Bremen; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Tillie, for Galveston; Bienville, General Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Catharine Whiting, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Antelope, Davis, hence for St. Croix, while going down the Bay, yesterday afternoon, ran ashore on Romer Shoal, which started her leaking; was towed off this A. M., and brought up to the City for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Arr. ship Memnon, Gottenberg; barks Mariano, Manila; Starlight, Galveston; brigs Melrose, Sierra Leone; Waltham, Rio Grande; Aristos, Surinam; Grace Lathrop, Aquin; Elsey, Cape Haytien; C. M. Reynolds, Matawgas; M. C. Roosevelt, Charleston; schr. Thomas Fish, Galveston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 17.—Arr. scars. Manitoba, (Br.,) Demerara, 23 ds., Boston; Nellie Doe, Wilmington, N. C., Boston; Thomas Fish, Galveston, do.; Emma A. Higgins, Rappahannock River, do.; Emma D. Finney, Georgetown, S. C., Newburyport. At anchor in Vineyard Sound, schr. B. N. Hawkins, Charleston, Boston. Sld. barks Starlight and Mariano; brigs Aristos, Mary E. Rosevelt, C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Grace Lanthrop and Valencia; schrs. Huntress, L. W. Wheeler, Pangassett, E. T. Heraty, Empire State, Manitoba, (Br.,) E. B. Higgins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—Arr. schr. D. V. Streaker from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Manhattan for New-York, and schr. W. H. Steele for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 18.—Arr. ship Richard the Third, and schr. Sequin, from Baltimore; cld. brigs Tempest, for Boston; Mystic, for Mayaguez, Porto Rico; bark Glenalvon, for Aberdovey, and ship Annabella, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York Feb. 8, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, (now ready,) contains Noah Webster; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; the late Gen. Prim; the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also, Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question; Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I do best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—a new Theory. Thirty cents, or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.

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NO. 761 BROADWAY.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Fevers and Stomach Disorders effectually cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD. Sold in tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at John F. Henry's, No. 8 College-place, and at all druggists and grocers.